THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII. NUMBER 28.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD JULY.

WE HAVE received from a friend the following letter about Travancore :

"We are threatened with another drought in South Travancore, which is entirely under a system of artificial irrigation by channels and tanks. Our monsoon has been very light up to this and if we do not have good rain for another fortnight, poor Nanjanand is doomed. Though no crop will be reaped, and the losses of the ryots will be very severe, there will be no want of food, as the Railway, now brought to within 40 miles of that part of our frontier, is continually throwing in supplies of rice and other food grains, from the far districts in the Delta of the Cauvery.

The continuation of the Railway from Tinnevelly to Trevendrum is now anxiously engaging the attention of our Government. To be connected with the Railway system of India is no doubt a great, though not an unmixed blessing. But the question is—will it pay? It will probably cost 50 lacs (the metre gauge) and the Company wont start it without a guarantee of 5 per cent. or 2½ lacs per annum. If the traffic will yield half of it, 1¼ lacs, the other half 1¼ lacs is not too much for Travancore to pay for the manifold benefits which will accrue to her. But Travancore with her limited resources must needs be very wary lest going too fast lands her in insolvency like Egypt. The D. P. W. wherever we go, is like a mighty elephant. Very necessary for great tusks but very expensive to keep. Very often it gets musth and if due care is not taken, it kills its mahout?

A Civil Service Training class has been formed by His Highness the Maharajah. It consists of a limited number of graduates and under-graduates, taken fresh from the College. The young men are to pass through the various departments and offices staying in each a certain period and thoroughly mastering the details of business and doing with their own hand a certain quantity of work of each kind. This course of training will give them a practical knowledge of the Revenue and Police administration, conservancy, with the office of the Pottail-Putwari passing through the office of the Police Amin then through the Tehsil cutcherry, then through the divisional office and finally through the several departments under the Dewan where business is finally disposed of while under training, (the course will extend over about two years) the young men will get moderate salaries and will be drafted into the higher grades of the service as vacancies occur and they are found qualified for them. The scheme is expected to answer several purposes.

It supplies the link now so sadly wanting to connect the Colleges with the service of the State. It avoids the evils of mere cramming at Test Examination. It will furnish to the service a constant supply of not merely well educated young men but of young men well trained to business and last not least, the morale of the service will be gradually, but surely, improved."

A RESPECTABLE Parsi widow named Dinbai gave birth to a child—a child of shame, whom she killed to hide her shame. She was detected, arrested, brought to trial, and has been sentenced to be hanged. She is said to be a mother of nine children!

THE GENTLEMEN who have been selected by the London Philological Society as delegates to represent that learned body at the approaching congress of Orientalists, at St. Petersburgh, are two Anglo-Indians, old Punjabis, *viz.*, Mr. E. L. Brandreth and Mr. R. N. Cust, both retired officers of the Indian Civil Service.

NATIVE OPINION has the following about the Salt grievance of Bombay :

"Salt has again risen at Ratnagiri to double its former price, being now sold at 4 annas *a pailie;* and we fear it will rise still higher. We also learn that the salt authorities have issued stringent orders contrary, we believe, to the provisions of the new Salt Act, prohibiting the poor fishermen of that district from using salt-earth to preserve their fish. The unfortunate fishermen, finding that they could not afford to pay dearly to preserve their fish for a commodity which is but a common necessary of life, used to take their fish for the purpose of salting to the territory of Goa, where thanks to the truly enlightened policy of the Portuguese Government, which, at least in one respect, has put to shame the so called first civilized Government in the world, salt is had as much for a pie as is sold for two annas under the benign rule of the British Government. But the salt officials have met them by levying an enormous duty on salt-fish brought by fishermen from Goa, so that they have found it more than unprofitable to take their fish to Goa for salting them, and are now starving in their miserable huts for want of profitable means of living.

This beats hollow the tyranny of some of the worst native states.

AS THE elective system is about to be introduced into Calcutta the following correspondence between the Reform Club and a member of that body will be found not without a moral :

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W., May 26, 1876.

Sir, I am desired by the Political Committee to inform you that a statement has been laid before them (copy of which I enclose) showing the party votes given by you during the sessions 1874, 1875, and 1876, to which they would invite your serious consideration, as they are of opinion that it would be unfortunate if any proceedings should have to be taken under rule 29 of the Club.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS MORRIS, Acting Secretary *pro tem.* of the Political Committee of the Reform Club.

To Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., 21, Queen's Gate, S.W.

House of Commons, May 29, 1876.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 26th, which has only reached me to-day, I beg to inform you that I was not returned to Parliament as a political partisan. On the contrary, I claimed, and had accorded to me by the electors of Bradford who gave me their votes, perfect political freedom. This fact may possibly tend to allay the anxiety of the Political Committee of the Reform Club as to any public responsibility which they might suppose rested upon them with reference to my action in Parliament. So far as the Reform Club is concerned I may mention that, when I was elected a member some years ago, no conditions of political slavery were sought to be imposed upon me, and I do not now require the advice of any political committee to guide me as to the votes I may think it right to give, and I acknowledge no responsibility except to my constituents—I am, Sir, yours, &c. HENRY W. RIPLEY.

To Mr. Lewis Morris, Secretary *pro tem.* of the Political Committee of the Reform Club.

Such is the discipline of Party in England.

ACCORDING to the London *Daily News*, the Christian girl, who was the unfortunate cause of the massacre at Salonica, was *enciente* at the time, and endeavoured to hide her shame by embracing the creed and claiming the protection of her seducer.

THE PARISIAN ECONOMISTE states that between 5,000 and 6,000 people were employed in looking after the late Sultan's personal wants. He had 625 saddle horses, 935 equerries and grooms. His harem contained 1,500 women, whose sweetmeats alone cost £16,000 a year. His butchers' and bakers' bills amounted to £25,000 a year. He paid his 48 doctors and apothecaries £500,000 sterling a year. His private band consisted of 301 musicians.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, K.C.S.I., was on return to England entertained by the heads of the medical profession at St. James' Hall. Mr. Forsyth, C. B., late Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and a Jellalabad veteran, was in the chair. In reply to the toast of his health, Sir Joseph pointed out the great good fortune that attended the Prince's suite in the matter of health, and stated, as a remarkable fact, that a party of over fifty Europeans had been away from England for seven months, exposed to every variety of climate (to say nothing of accidents by flood and field), and yet had escaped without a single casualty. Sir Joseph Fayrer could well take credit for the success which attended his medical instruction during the Prince's tour.

TUESDAY, 4TH JULY.

IN presence of the sudden turn events have taken in the East, the following details concerning the Turkish military forces are of interest:—About 32,000 men are engaged in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The army of observation on the Servian frontier, divided into three corps, is composed of 48,500 men. The troops concentrated in Upper Albania, at Scontaria, Spuch, and Podgoritza—muster 1,500 bayonets. The garrison at Constantinople is composed of 20.000 men. There are 7,000 in the island of Crete 11,000 in Bulgaria, 7,500 in Epirus, 17,000 in Syria, 20,000 in Kurdistan and on the Russian frontier, and 8,000 are dispersed in isolated garrisons. The total of the standing army is 204,000 men. Turkey can further command ten Kurdistan and Syrian regiments composed of about 30,000 men but they are not easy to unite and have not yet been called out. There are also forty-three battalions of the reserve—men of from thirty to thirty three years of age, making about 35,000 soldiers, who have just been summoned into active service,

WE HAVE received the first number of a paper entitled the *Indian Standard*. We wish it success.

THE SAME PAPER hears from an English Correspondent that both Tennyson and Carlyle have been offered knighthood and £500 a year, and that both of them have declined the honor and the annuity.

THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT has issued the following circular :

"To all Judicial Officers in the Panjab.

"Dated Lahore, June 26, 1876.

"A case having recently occured in which a prisoner remained under sentence of death for upwards of fifteen months before the files were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence, owing to the Sessions Judge having failed to write his judgment, the attention of all Courts is called to the illegality of pronouncing sentence and postponing the writing of the judgment to a future occasion.

"To avoid the recurrence of any such case in future, the Judges of the Chief Court direct that all cases must remain on the pending file until the judgment be written and delivered.

"By order, &c., "G. Smyth, Offig Reg."

This is "mild government" with a vengeance. How would a native Judge have been treated in a case like this?

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, it is stated, has directed that on all occasions of the body or ashes of a deceased native prince or chief being conveyed through a Military Cantonment, minute guns of the number to which the deceased was entitled as a salute when living, are to be fired under the orders of the station authorities. So the Government does not forget the dead.

THE "SPECIALS," who had accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour and described it, attended the Levee held by His Royal Highness at St. James, by his special desire, and were presented to him by Lord Alfred Paget. Each of them received from the Prince a *Souvenir* in the shape of a little gold medal, to be attached to watch chains.

WHILE THERE were over 1,400 trials by court martial in the British army last year, all through the Bengal army in the course of five years ending at some recent date, up to which the return has been compiled, the total number of sepoys tried by court-martial was only 1.313 or less than 4 per regiment per annum. The native soldier is obedient and law-abiding. Temperance is his great merit.

THE POPE appears to be disturbed by the Mahomedan "revival." It is stated that His Holiness, replying to a body of pilgrims who recently waited upon him, said: "I pray that God may guide us to the means of destroying Islamism, which is now no longer confined to the banks of the Bosphorus, but is extending to so many other countries." What is the prayer of the Mahomedans to the same God?

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY.

THE WRITER of "Babylonian Bubbles" in the Simla paper writes from London as follows:—People are beginning to say dreadful things about the skating rinks. The "accidents" there met with by the weaker sex are not, it is said, entirely physical, cracked reputations accompany cracked skulls, and broken vows are as plentiful as broken arms, so at least rumour declares. Probably the lying jade exaggerates. Nevertheless the fact remains, that married men and fathers of families are declaring war against the rinks.

M. PATIN, the Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, has died in his eighty-third year, after a long illness. He was chiefly known by his translation of the Greek tragedies and his learned commentaries thereon. "He had only one failing," says the *Liberte*, "and that was, that although a member of the French Academy he did not know French."

THE PIONEER'S London Correspondent gives the following Royal story :

"The hero of the tale is young Prince George Frederic of Wales; the scene was Windsor Castle; and the time the period about three years ago, when the Prince and Princess of Wales, having gone on a visit to Copenhagen, had left their children in charge of the Queen. There was a State-dinner at Windsor Castle, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was there, besides Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, the Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Stanley, and a number of notabilities some of whose names were told but have escaped me. When the confectionary came on the table the Queen gave orders for the admittance of the Prince's children, and in they trooped in, little Prince George Frederic among them dressed kilt and full Highland costume, and looking very hadsome and saucy. Saucy he was especially, and he soon began to take such liberties with some of the guests that the Queen called him to order. It was of no use however. His high spirits were not to be repressed, and at last Her Majesty, seriously annoyed, called out—"George since you can't behave yourself, go under the table, and don't come out until you say that you are a good boy, and are very sorry that you have been such a bad one." Without condescending to a word of appeal the little Highlander ducked at once under the deep table-cloth and was lost to sight. At first there was some expectation that he would either cry, or be renewing his pranks among the people's legs under the table, but he was quite quiet, and the interrupted conversation began again on all sides. Little Prince George had been almost forgotten, until some one brought his banishment to recollection. The Queen then, directing her voice under the table; said—"George, are you a good boy now?" "*Not quite* a good boy yet, grandmama," was the prompt reply from under the table, amid roars of laughter from the company. The Queen, however, preserved her gravity and returned—"Well, I hope you'll be *quite* a good boy *soon*, and say you are very sorry." Another minute or so passed, and the voice under the table was heard again. I "m' *quite* a good boy now, and I'm very sory." "Very well," replied Her Majesty, "the good boy may come out and I hope he wont be naughty again. And so the good boy came out from under the table-cloth, but.....*as naked as he was born.* He had employed his seclusion in stripping off every stitch of clothing, even to his socks?"

Bravo!

OUR READERS are doubtless familiar with Nixey's blacklead. The above writer gives the following story of his good fortune:

"Old Mr. Nixey never sold an ounce of anything in his life except black-lead, the black-lead they clean grates with, but he sold that to some purpose, since he bought a fine house in Piccadily and a splendid place at Slough, and died suddenly the very day on which Prince Christian was engaged to lunch with him about two years ago, leaving his widow the said place at Slough for life and £6.000 a year, each of his three daughters £80,000, and his son, who has been brought up at Eton and Oxford, just about £20,000 a year. Only one of the daughters (who are all nice girls) is as yet married, and she will be a peeress if she and her husband live."

All honor then to black-lead!

LORD NORTHBROOK has assumed the titles of Earl of Northbrook of Stratton-park, in the county of Southampton, and Viscount Baring, of Lee, Kent.

A MOST painful case was tried the other day by the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore. The wife of a Native Christian, who had gone to that station for the health and the education of her children was convicted of "practising prostitution within the limits of the Cantonment without being registered in breach of Lock Hospital Rule No, 5." She was sentenced to pay a fine of rupees fifty: and an order was passed that her name be entered in the register under Rule 8A, which says: "Any woman reported under Rule 29 and convicted of practising prostitution without being registered shall upon conviction be entered in the register and become liable to all the regulations prescribed for the observance of registered prostitutes." She appealed to the High Court. The Bench consisting of Justices Macpherson and Morris have passed the following order:

"In the present case there is some evidence (whether it is to be believed or not is a question upon which we do not enter) of looseness of living on the part of the petitioner. But there is none that she received men for money,—none, in short, that she made prostitution a trade. There is some evidence that she not infrequently received visits from soldiers. There is none that any of them ever paid her money, or were ever asked or expected by her to pay her money. In order to support a conviction, the case for the prosecution should have been carried much further: for no woman is within the operation of these rules who is not proved to have practised as a public prostitute.

We set aside the conviction and sentence, and also the Magistrate's order that the petitioner's name be entered in the register under rule 8A. The fine of rupees 50, if it has been levied, *must* be refunded."

We pity the poor husband.

THURSDAY, 6TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to notice the jobberies, which he thinks are being perpetrated in the appraisers' department of the Customs House. The burden of the complaint is unequal distribution of work and keeping appraisers on high pay employed in clerical work in the statistical branch. The duties performed by the head appraiser are those for which other arrangements exist. The supervising of statistical returns by the head-appraiser, although there is a superintendent for the work, appears to be unaccountable. Light work and fat pay, says the correspondent, smack of jobbery.

WE HAVE received a letter from Durbhanga bitterly complaining of the ill-treatment of the clerks of his office by the Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the District. Mr. MacDonnell has a good name as an executive officer, but we are distressed to hear that he treats the poor clerks so unkindly. We withhold the letter we have received on the subject in the hope that these few lines may attract his attention and induce him to put matters on a better footing. Sir Richard Temple we know wishes particularly that his officers should kindly treat all persons, who are under them, or who come in contact with them for business, and Mr. MacDonnell may rest assured that the Lieutenant Governor will not think highly of him if he comes to know of the way he treats his poor clerks.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires whether missionary schools aided by Government are exempt from Government inspection. He says that the Missionary Normal School in Krishnaghur receives a grant of Rs. 130 per month, but under Mr. Woodrow's favor it has hitherto enjoyed exemption from Government inspection. This if true is strange. If Mr. Woodrow, the Inspector, had violated the law, surely Mr. Woodrow the Director will not uphold such violation.

A "FAIR" and impartial correspondent of the *Englishman* regrets the unfortunate correspondence between the Government authorities and the Natives regarding the Mahesh car. The writer says:

"I repeat the word unfortunate in alluding to the late correspondence on this subject, as I think that slight and fairly reasonable concessions on each side might so have arranged the matter as to allay, on the one hand, any apprehensions in the minds of the authorities as regards the probability of danger to human life, and, on the other, to have given permission for a rite, the refusal of which must necessarily cause animosity and irritation at what is looked on as needless interference with religious belief."

We entirely concur.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the above journal has the following about George Sand, the French Novelist:

"She belonged to the class of which Mary Magdalen and the woman of Samaria were types. She loved much and too often, but she never loved what was low or false. She was brought up by her grandmother, Mme. Dupin, the illegitimate daughter of Marshal Saxe by an illegitimate daughter of Louis XV., in the strictest ideas of Rousseau. That is to say she was placed face to face with Nature, given the run of a large library, and allowed to do exactly as her inclination led her. She rode wild horses, for convenience, dressed as a boy, and bird-nested with the peasants' children. In the long evenings, she devoured Plutarch, Plato, Voltaire, Corneille, Racine, Diderot, and, in fact, all the classic works in her grandmother's possession. On the death of her father, her mother, who was the daughter of a Parisian bird-tamer and fancier, disputed at law with Mme. Dupin her right to thus bring up Mlle. Aurora, the future novelist. Pending the suit, which dragged on for four years, the little girl was sent to be educated at the Visitandine convent, near Val de Grace. She was noted for the intensity of her devoutness, and wanted to become a nun. A Jesuit father, to whom she confessed, dissuaded her from taking the veil. He said that, if he was not mistaken, hereditary fatalities of organisation would make life in a convent wretched to her. The rig she ran in Paris from 1830 to 1848 justified the priest's estimate of the carnal weaknesses to which she was heir. Marshal Saxe was said to be the father of as many children as a Jewish patriarch. He was one of the three hundred and odd illegitimate progeniture of Augustus of Saxony. The famous courtesan, Aurora of Kœnigsmarck, who sought to fascinate Charles XII. of Sweden, was his mother. Madame Sand was descended, and not remotely, from the Parc Aux Cerfs of Versailles and the Parc Aux Cerfs of Warsaw. She was unfortunately married to a military dullard, who had not an idea with which to bless himself, apart from the stables and the barracks in which his youth was spent. He was a Colonel in the grand army, a Baron by Napolean's creation, and his name was Dudevant. Henri Heine, who met him at his wife's after she had left Jules Sandeau and gone to share the lodging of Chopin, the musician, described him as being organically vulgar, stupid, formal, and having expressionless porcelain eyes. Georges Sand successively passed through the hands of Sandeau, Chopin, Delacroix, the Painter, Ary Scheffer Conture, Pierre Leroux, Alfred de Musset, Michel (de Bruge's) David, the Sculptor, and Albert, the colleague of Louis Blanc in the Provisional Government. Heine also was admitted to her very intimate friendship. All her novels were written between ten at night and four in the morning. She rose at noon. Before sitting down to write, she habitually smoked a few cigarettes. She was not a rapid thinker. Ideas slowly evolved themselves in her mind. Her strength of will was masculine. She was all her life a hard worker, and generous of her money to broken down friends, and the poor about Nohant."

What a career George Sand ran!

THE SAME WRITER states that according to the Paris papers the Dutchess of Edinburgh refuses to go back to England. She wanted, according to these accounts, to get a divorce from her husband. The Czar, however, fearing the scandal arising from such a step, put his veto on it.

DR. MARTIN HAUG is dead. He came to India in 1860, and was appointed Superintendent of Sanskrit studies in the Poona, (now Deccan) College from 1860. He resigned in 1866 owing to some disagreement with the local educational authorities. He then returned to his own country and was appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Munich. He published an edition and translation of the Aitareya-Brahman and other smaller works. He was also a great Zend scholar and published a valuable work entitled "Essays on the sacred Language, writings and Religion of the Parsees." *Native Opinion* says that before his death he was engaged in preparing for publication a history of the Hindu and Parsi Religions.

REFERRING TO OUR ARTICLE entitled *India not for Indians* the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:

"Our contemporary of the *Hindoo Patriot*, who generally keeps his temper while discussing the grievances of his countrymen is occasionally led to run against this safe rule of conduct, by what he regards as the provocation of his adversaries.

"British zealots have done much to fortify our native critics with arguments against us, and as it is not possible to maintain the untenable positions occupied by our over-zealous friends our weakness so far is the strength of our critics. Sometimes we have to put up with pretty hard hitting, because the arguments of our political censors were of our own making; a more patriotic and honest course of advocacy, would, however, have left the advantage ground of truth in our possession and we might have stated a case which no man in reason would have condemned."

Our contemporary is mistaken if he thinks that we lost temper. We bantered, as that was the only mode of meeting the ill-conceived and ill-natured arguments of the *Englishman*. Can't our contemporary keep his "over-zealous friends" within the bounds of reason and propriety? He will not then have to complain of Native critics.

TWO NEWSPAPERS have been set up in Rajputana called the *Star of India* and the *Rajputana News*. The editors of the two papers seem to be fighting like two Kilkenny cats. The *Rajputana News* (we quote the *Indian Mirror*) points out that the late Manager of the *Star* has just been convicted of perjury in one of the Ajmere Courts. The *Star* retaliates by openly declaring that the Editor of the *News*, has pledged his daughter with somebody for Rs. 100 and has yet been unable to redeem her. The *Star* publishes even a copy of the document whereby the pledge is created. What next and next?

THE ORTHODOX HINDUS of Madras lately held a meeting for the purpose of seeking for some precedents or authorities in Hindu law whereby Mr. Minaschia, who has been absent in England for three years studying for the Bar, might be re-admitted into caste. The majority of the Pundits present were favorable to the points raised; the meeting, however, was adjourned for a fortnight, in order to give each Pundit time to quote authorities for his individual opinion. We believe Raja Komul Krishna Bahadur of Sobha Bazar has collected a mass of valuable authorities on the subject.

FRIDAY, 7TH JULY.

THE TIMES OF INDIA reproduces the following advertizements from the *Glasgow Evening Citizen*:

"Wanted, for Queen's Birthday, a Travelling Companion of the Fair Sex; please enclose carte.—Address 331, Cit. office.

Handsome Young Gentleman wishes Company of pleasing Young Lady for Queen's Birthday; enclose carte.—286, Citizen Office.

Respectable Young Gentleman desires to meet with a respectable Young Lady, of cheerful and obliging disposition, and with blonde hair, to arrange for a tour on Queen's Birthday; cartes kindly enclosed will be returned.—Address 342, Citizen Office.

Three Young Gentlemen request the Company of Three Respectable Young Ladies for a trip on Queen's Birthday, as may be arranged; not over 19; please enclose cartes.—309, Citizen Office.

Two Young Ladies, desirous of enjoying themselves on the Queen's Birthday, wish the company of two good-looking, intelligent Young men; enclose cartes, which will be returned if not suitable.—Address 336, Citizen Office.

A Wealthy Young Gentleman wishes the Company of a Young Lady for Queen's Birthday; enclose carte.—330, Citizen Office.

Two Young Gentlemen wish the Company of two Young Ladies (17) for trip Queen's Birthday.—Address 314, Citizen Office.

A Young Gentleman wishes the Company of a Young Lady for a Trip to the Sea-side on Wednesday, returning next day.—357, Citizen Office."

Civilization and morality go hand-in-hand!

A CORRESPONDENT says that the Money Order Office at Banda station does not issue duplicate orders. He cannot give the reason why. We do not clearly understand the facts of the case.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT writes:

"The weather here is very oppressive and sultry, the heat is intense and intolerable, it is simply impossible for any man to go out, hot winds blow furiously during both day and night. Several deaths from Luh or heat apoplexey have occurred. Cholera is raging fearfully in the district and also in the City; here is a heart-rending case.

On the 1st Instant the wife of one Kinnar Brahman died of Cholera.

On the 2nd a child of his age 14 died of the same disease.

On the 3rd he himself died of the same.

On the evening of the 3rd a child of his age about 1½ was also attacked with the disease, he was in a dangerous state. His fate is not yet known. In the City I hear from relinble and confidential sources that there is a great deal of sickness (Cholera) but the people conceal it lest they be compelled to send their dearest and nearest relatives to the Cholera Hospital erected at a distance of about a mile from the City.

Mr. Editor, can you tell me whether there is any Government order compelling respectable men to send their relatives to the Hospital?

MR. C. GRANT, Civil and Sessions Judge of Banda, is dead. Our Correspondent writes:

"I regret very much to have to bring to your notice the death of Mr. Grant Civil and Sessions Judge of Banda yesterday (3rd) at 2 P. M. at Hamirpur from heat apoplexy or the great Luh. He had been there to hold the Quarter Sessions. Ah poor Mr. Grant! in him the poor have lost a true friend and philanthropist; he used to distribute 40 to 50 mds. of grain as alms every Sunday, besides clothes during the cold weather, the whole town of Banda is crying for Judge Saheb. When the news spread in the City thousands and thousands of poor gathered round his residence and began to cry loudly and to bewail his loss. He used to pay several poor people stipends of 5-10, and 15 a month, really he was looked upon as the Ma bap of Banda. As a mark of honor to the deceased the Civil Courts (Judge, Sub- Judge. and Munsiff's) the Fouzdari, the Collectorate, and the Zilla school were all closed and the Municipal and Dispensary Meetings were postponed.

WITH reference to the recent defalcations and malpractices in the Calcutta Canals Department, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has we read, taken the matter in hand, and has, ordered a searching inquiry to be made. Some of the employes have been seriously implicated and have absconded, warrants having been meanwhile issued for their arrest by the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. Others, it is stated, yet continue in the department, although circumstances involving serious charges have been brought to light against them. We hope Mr. Buckland will make a clean sweep of the whole gang.

A BOMBAY contemporary publishes the following, telegram from Kurrachee, dated July 1:—

"An attempt to murder Messrs. Bell and Nash at Bushire was frustrated. The matter is under inquiry.

"Mr. Pope, Assistant Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, is charged with having caused grievous hurt to a native in the Thur and Parker district. The man subsequently died. The charge is reported to be a trumped up one.

"It is rumoured that the Khan of Khelat has played false again."

SATURDAY, 8TH JULY.

WE HAVE received a small brochure which is a sort of supplement to Messrs Rowe and Webb's Companion Reader. The author who is modest enough not to give his name on the title-page is a teacher in one of the Government schools of the Presidency. The notes and explanations given shew intelligence

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and some insight of the capacity of the students for whom it is intended.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL is nothing, if not singular. He was a member of the Commission on Fugitive Slaves. The report of the Commission is signed by all the members except Sir George Campbell !

IT IS STATED that the Earl of Northbrook, accompanied by Lord Cottesloe, paid a visit to the House of Commons on the evening of the 15th ultimo, for the first time since his return from India. The noble lord received the hearty congratulations of many of his former colleagues and old Parliamentary friends.

A GREAT HUBBUB was made when about twenty years ago Lord Palmerstone proposed to create Life Peers. But Mr. Disreali has quietly proposed a similar measure, and no complaint is heard. He has, says the London Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, introduced the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill into the Lower House (it having already passed the Upper House) by which it is enacted that Life Peers shall be created from amongst eminent barristers and judges, who shall decide appellate cases in the Upper House.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT says that Sir Salar Jung and the Earl of Northbrook are to be created honorary D. C. L.'s of Oxford. This is the first time an Indian will be honored by Oxford.

A RETURN has been published by Parliament, which shows that upon October 1st last England possessed 241 fighting vessels carrying 1,689 guns, and which were manned by 33,930 men. There is also in "reserve" other ships to the number of 242.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on June 16. Sir G. Campbell intimated that on an early day he would call attention to the neglect of Scotch business in the arrangements of the Government, and the insufficient opportunities afforded for its discussion. This is patriotic.

THE RINK has been introduced into Calcutta. Mr. Andrews, says the *Friend of India*, is the enterprising citizen who has seen and supplied the want of the day, and his rink in Chowringhee, commenced early in March, was opened on Monday evening last. The rink is 196 feet by 76, a gravel walk for spectators runs round it, and the dressing-rooms are all that can be desired. A considerable company were present at the opening, and skating was begun with admirable success.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, carrying two lacs to reserve fund; one lac to provide for depreciation in the Bank's investments in Government securities; Rs. 35,000 to bad debt fund; and Rs. 35,000 to the profit and loss account of next half-year.

THE AFRIDIS seem to be mischievously inclined. Major Ommaney's threat of an expedition has been answered by an invitation to the Government to try its worst.

MR. C. I. O'DONNEL, the supposed author of the Black Pamphlet, who was lately banished to Atea in Mymensing, has obtained three months' leave. Mr. F. H. B Skrine, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Chooadanga division in the Nuddea district now on leave, will officiate for Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Skrine was very popular at Chittagong and ought not to have been taken away from it.

THE PAPERS relative to the re-organisation of the Indian Army are, the *Times of India* learns, in the hands of the printers in England. The whole question, it is said, will be brought before the House of Lords before it is finaly settled. The one point in dispute is the complement of officers, and upon that there is great divergence of opinion. Lord Northbrook was in favour of an increase in the number of European regimental officers, but he has come round to Lord Napier's opinion, which is quite opposed to that measure. The late Commander-in-Chief thinks it best to give the native officers an opening for distinction and an incentive to remain loyal and perform acts of gallantry. Lord Napier's friends say that if the public only saw the papers they would concur with his Lordship and change the views now generally entertained. It is confidently stated that the testimony of the most distinguished officers in favour of the principle of trusting to a well-selected body of native officers is convincing.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 30th June.—In the House of Commons last evening, replying to a question of Mr. Lowe George Hamilton said the despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Governor-General of India embodying the proposals for the mitigation and prevention of a recurrence of the block in promotion in the Covenanted Civil Service was before the Council and would be forwarded to India in a few days.

30th June.—This evening's *Gazette* announces that His Excellency Sir Phillip Wodehouse and His Grace the Duke of Buckingham have been made extra Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

1st July.—As a demonstration of congratulation to the Prince of Wales on his return from India, His Royal Highness to-day reviewed 30,000 volunteers in Hyde Park.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has been presented to the Queen at Windsor, and has had the honor of dining with Her Majesty. The freedom of the city of London has been conferred on His Excellency at Guildhall.

3rd July.—Telegrams from the Continegro has declared war against Turkey alleging hostile intentions of the Prote to blockade the frontier and to the infeasibility of the proposed reforms. The Prince of Montenegro proceeded to Herzegovina yesterday.

4th July.—Lord Derby in the Upper House last evening and Mr. Disraeli in the Lower House promised the production of Eastern despatches.

Latest advices from Cape Town state that the Cape House of Assembly has formally declined to sent delegates to the proposed conference in London of the Colonies and States of South Africa.

5th July.—In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby, replying to Lord Camperdon, said he did not believe the Russian in the Servian Army act with the assent and authority of the Russian Government.

6th July.—Conflicting views regarding recent fighting generally believed, the Turks have exaggerated accounts of engagement, and claim another victory over Servians near Nissa, at which principle fighting is expected. Turks will not operate on the Danube. Great Powers passive.

Constantinople 4th July,—The Servian troops have crossed the frontier, and according to Turkish accounts they have been repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men.

Vienna 5th July.—Turkish details confirm the victory at Widdin, their army now being a Zaitschar The Servians on the other hand, deny and claim a sucess on the frontier of Bosnia. The Montenegrins have crossed the frontier near Grahove, where there has been some indecisive fighting.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the undermentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Calcutta Review, No CXXV July 1876. 2 The Commercial Advertizer, No. 70, London. 3. Advice to the Landholders. By Kadernath Das. 4. National Magazine, Parts 11 and 12. 5. Vedartya-Yatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas, No. 3. 6. Additional Notes to Companion Reader of Rowe and Webb's. 7. The Prince in India. By Modhusudun Sircar, Burrisal. 8. Report on the Revenue Survey Operations of Bengal for 1874-75. 9. Report on the Topographical Survey of India for 1874-75.

WE WERE slightly in error in stating last week that Mr. Kirkwood had applied for furlough to Europe. We are informed that he has applied for transfer from Chittagong on the score of ill-health. Malicious people say that if he should get the transfer on his own application, the public would not perceive his punishment. But is that to be his sole punishment, supposing that the Government makes up its mind to punish him ?

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1876.

IS IT ANARCHY ?

WE beg Sir Richard Temple's pardon when we put this question. We mean no offence to him when we say that this question is now in every body's mouth. Whatever his shortcomings, he had always had the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. In fact if anything he was considered a hard task-master, and when he was appointed the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, it was generally believed that he would work his subordinates to death, that he would always keep them straight in the path of duty, that he would himself respect the law, and see it respected by those under him. We remember that there was something like a consternation amongst the officials, when his appointment was announced. We had heard very favourable accounts of his administrative vigour as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. It was his habit then to go about in the districts and to visit unawares out-of-the-way places. Once we were told he came upon a village in the far interior, and as usual with him he asked some of the villagers if they had any grievances. The poor men at first did not know what to say; they did not dare prefer a complaint against a Saheb, who was Assistant or Deputy Commissioner of the district; at last some bold spirits among them summoned courage and told the tale. They said that the Saheb had visited them a few months ago, and his servants had taken from them ghee and eggs, but had not paid for them. He enquired why did they not bring this to his notice, and they replied that they were afraid. Sir Richard Temple took a note of this complaint; in the course of his tour he visited the Assistant Commissioner, and questioned him whether he had paid for the articles supplied to him by the people of the village referred to; he said that he had paid them through his servants, Sir Richard asked whether he had seen them paid with his own eyes, he replied, no, and the Chief Commissioner immediately passed an order that the Assistant Commissioner should at once pay the poor villagers from his own pocket, and they were paid. Stories of this kind connected with Sir Richard Temple's vigorous administration of the Central Provinces were not uncommon, and it was generally believed that he would infuse the same vigour in his administration of Bengal. No one can accuse Sir Richard of want of energy, but at the same time it cannot be denied that the general belief is that the district officers in Bengal carry things in their own way. We have had lately several instances of official caprice and high-handedness of the gravest kind, which make people infer that the influence of the head of the Government upon executive officers is not so firm or decisive as it ought to be. First and foremost is the Chittagong case. The Magistrate of Chittagong has been indulging in freaks and committing transgressions of the law, which remind one of the worst days of Mahomedan rule. Under weak Moslem rulers the provincial governor or the district authorities used to take the law into their hands. Away from the seat of Government and the immediate control of the cabinet these local officers not unfrequently used to assume regal powers, and to do what they liked. They did not care for law, custom or authority. The conduct of Mr. Kirkwood has been not less reckless than violent. He must have known what the law was, and at every point in the cases reported in the papers he seemed to take a delight in breaking it. He shewed such an animus against the men, who were victims of his caprice, that they do not consider it safe to remain in the district whilst he is at its head. Because a Municipal Commissioner does not fall in with his views of sanitary improvement, he disgraces him by turning him out of a meeting, where the injured man was his equal under the law, arrests him on a charge, which he admitted afterwards was not sustainable, puts him to serious trouble, annoyance, and expense, and if the unfortunate sufferer had not a long purse, he would have perhaps rotted in jail. But Mr. Kirkwood's dispensation is not partial—he has not confined his attention to Lallchand only. His favours are pretty fairly distributed. It is Ashanulla here, Nayan Tara there, Mr. Marshall elsewhere, and so on. In fact the more we enquire, the more meets our eyes and ears. And we are confronted with the question how could all these things have gone on so long without the Government taking any notice of them ? How could so much lawlessness, high-handedness, and rough-handedness go on without even a reproof from the Government ? Of course the people are timid and patient, but even Bengali patience has limits, and the moment the sufferers from Mr. Kirkwood's arbitrariness saw some prospect of bringing to the notice of Government their sufferings from the steps taken by Lallchand they have come forward one by one. The spirit evinced by Mr. Kirkwood is being manifested in other districts. Last week we reported the Maldah case. In this case the Magistrate was informed that a bund or embankment had burst, and as some people had been digging earth on their own grounds at some distance he jumped to the conclusion that they had caused the damage. He had the persons thus capriciously charged with causing mischief, of which they had not the remotest idea, hauled up before himself at once, and without holding any trial whatever, or examining witnesses, he sentenced them each to two months' rigorous imprisonment. We doubt whether any Moslem ruler was more capricious and arbitrary than the Magistrate of Malda in this case. Then the Magistrate of Patna lately prosecuted a man, because the poor fellow had the audacity of making an application for employment on plain paper. Our Solon charged him with cheating Government, though there is nothing in the Stamp Act requiring such an application to be stamped. His immediate subordinate, the Joint-Magistrate, has dismissed the case. From Patna we turn to Midnapore. We notice this case in another column. Here is a Magistrate, who is one of the best specimens of his class, but he deliberately allows pro-

ceedings to be held, which were in open defiance of law, form, and common sense. He constitutes a bench for the trial of the man arraigned comprising an officer, who the High Court says had a substantial interest in the case. And that officer not only tried the man, but was also directed to take evidence in the absence of his colleagues of the bench, and that evidence was taken as a part of the record. The Magistrate, whilst himself a Judge, appeared in the dock as a witness, and so did the other officer. In this manner the man was tried and convicted; the Sessions Judge was appealed to, but he dismissed the appeal, and if the High Court had not interfered and quashed the proceedings this man would now have been passing his days in jail. The last though not the least is the Mahesh Car case. It affects the whole Hindu community. The Mahesh Car is an established institution of the land. For more than a century the festival has been observed with the greatest *eclat*, and though latterly some obstacles were thrown in the way, the Government interposed its authority and removed the obstacles. This year, however, things took a different turn under the auspices of a Magistrate, who was all along known and respected as a friend of the natives. One might at the first blush of the matter think that the proprietor of the Car must be to blame, for it was hard to believe that such a kind-hearted Magistrate would act so harshly. And yet the papers laid before us shew that the proprietor was very submissive and obedient. The Magistrate first got angry because the proprietor did not when called upon propose any arrangements for safe dragging, but we perceive from the papers that he (the proprietor) did inform the Magistrate that he would make the same arrangements which had been sanctioned by the District Magistrate last year, and which had proved satisfactory and efficacious. The Magistrate was not satisfied and wanted something new. Then came the idea of putting a fencing in front of the Car—a stupid and unpractical idea as we said before—and the proprietor finding himself helpless agreed to it. But the arrangement made was not approved, and the dragging of the Car was prohibited. The Commissioner was petitioned, but he would not take the responsibility from off the shoulders of the District Magistrate. A telegram was forwarded to Darjeeling and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor telegraphed back stating that the District Magistrate had been instructed to allow the dragging of the Car after taking due precautions for safe dragging. But the obstacles to dragging were not removed—the fencing remained, and pulling it from thirty feet distance was insisted upon. A strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, but no go—the Car did not move. Even the coolies dragging the Car were not allowed to push it from behind. Again a telegram to the Lieutenant Governor, a telegram back permitting the dragging of the Car, again a representation to the Magistrate, but no relaxation of the order. The Fabian policy of the District Magistrate was pursued without the least compunction—at last on the concluding day of the festival the precious bamboo fencing was cancelled and a rope barrier, originally suggested by the proprietor, was accepted, but his agent was told that there was no time for the new arrangement. He offered to telegraph to his principal, but the Magistrate would not consent to this proposal. So the cancellation of the bamboo fencing and the acceptance of the rope barrier practically signified nothing. The dragging of the Car was not permitted.

Now what do these facts shew? Can we blame our ignorant countrymen when they ask whether this is not anarchy? Would such high-handedness, lawlessness, and arbitrariness have occurred, they openly remark, if the responsible ruler of the province had asserted his own authority? Would the several Magistrates have dared violate the law so flagrantly if they had not over-weening confidence in the leniency and indulgence of their chief? Times were bad enough under Sir George Campbell; Personal Government had in his days reached its climax; but there was one difference—Sir George while holding that the District Magistrate should be an autocrat within his own dominion gave the officer distinctly to understand that in whatever he did he must obey his own sovereign will. So long as the Magistrate followed the lines laid down by his master, all went well with him, but the moment he transgressed those lines he was sure to come to grief. Thus the acts of the District Magistrate were in the majority of cases the expression of the will of the head of the Government. Sir Richard Temple is differently constituted. He really wishes well of the people and sympathizes with their sentiments, feelings and wishes. He desires that strict justice should be done between man and man, that the officers of Government like the people should be law-abiding, that in their relations with the children of the soil they should always make allowances for their prejudices and even weaknesses, and that they should do naught, which would fall harshly upon the subject millions. And yet the people complain that there is anarchy in the land—that there is an amount of laxity in official discipline, which is positively injurious to the well-being of society, and by no means creditable to Government, that where Sir Richard strikes, he strikes with a silken glove, that his virtuous indignation evaporates in sweet words. They say that with all his best intentions and generous wishes he fails to give necessary protection to the people, because his subordinate officers know that the thunder-clap of his anger will have spent itself before it reaches their heads. Sir Richard's mild rule was hailed by the people as a relief from the iron rule of Sir George Campbell, but they argue that his mildness is a mistake if he allows his own authority to be wantonly disregarded by his subordinates. They cannot for a moment understand how the District Magistrate of Hooghly could cooly neutralize his plain orders for the dragging of the Mahesh Car by pursuing his Fabian policy. None of his predecessors, they say, would have put up with such trifling with his authority. Sir Frederic Halliday strictly enforced official discipline. Sir John Peter Grant was stern and inexorable. He watched the proceedings of district officers with a judicial rigour. The sternness with which he made every official do his duty during the Indigo Revolution was a solemn proof of his resolution to exact obedience to the law in all those who were appointed to administer it. Sir Cecil Beadon was always polite and kind, but perhaps under the rule of no other Lieutenant Governor did so many civilians, who were guilty of breach of law and order, pay the penalty by taking a compulsory retirement, Sir William Grey always held the balance of justice with an even hand. Sir George Campbell, as we have already said, never spared an officer, who fell short of his standard of administration. Why should then Sir Richard Temple allow his authority to be disregarded and disobeyed? The people regard him personally as their friend, but he governs them through the district officers, and when these are so ready to take the law into their own hands, they naturally conclude that the hand which wields the sceptre is not strong or firm. Their weal or woe depends chiefly upon the action of the executive officers, and if these can carry things at their own sweet will, regardless of law, form or order, they cannot help crying out that there is anarchy in the land. What is order if a district officer can do as he likes? What is law, if the will of the district officer is law? What is regulation rule, if regulations are set at defiance according to the temper and caprice of the district officer? We write all this in sorrow and not in anger, and we would not have written at all on the subject, if there had not been deep discontent in the country owing to the wild caprice of some of the principal district officers.

SIR SALAR JUNG IN ENGLAND.

NEVER since the days of the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore was an Indian, whether a prince or a subject, received with greater honor than what has fallen to the lot of Sir Salar Jung. In Italy he was received with regal honors; His Holiness the Pope paid him the most gracious attention; in France, he was mistaken for the Nizam; in England he has received the highest civic honors. At Folkstone he was received by the Duke of Southerland; in London the Prince of Wales and Her Majesty the Queen have been most kind to him; the Freedom of the City of London has been conferred upon him; the University of Oxford has bestowed upon him the title of D.C.L; and were it for the accident he had met with in Paris, which still confines him in his room, he would we believe have been honored with much greater enthusiasm than he has been. The English press teems with leaders in his praise, and the organ of the old Indians in England has honored him with the following address:

To His Excellency The Nawab Shuja-ud Doula Mukhtar-Ul-Mulk Mir Torab Ali Khan Bahadur Salar Jung,

Knight Grand Commander of the Illustrious Order of the Star of India, Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizam-Ul-Mulk and Regent over all the Territories of His Highness &c. &c. &c.

Sir—We the President and Council of the East India Association, beg to tender to your Excellency our most hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in England, and we trust that the result of your visit here will be to give additional strength, if possible, to the friendly feeling which has so long and happily subsisted between the British Government and the Government of his Highness the Nizam.

We are not unaware how much of this has been owing to the personal endeavours of your Excellency; nor of the obstacles you have had to contend against, arising chiefly from ancient and not unnatural prejudices which nothing but the Statesmanlike discrimination and patient forbearances of your Excellency could have effectually overcome. Nor have there been wanting occasions in the long period during which your Excellency has held office when questions have arisen between the British Government and the Government to the Nizam which must have rendered it doubly difficult to maintain the policy of friendship towards Great Britain and a strict fulfilment of treaty obligations, which have ever been the cardinal points of your Excellency's administration.

No more signal example of this could be found than in the course pursued by your Excellency during the great Indian Mutiny occurring as it did at a period immediately following one in which the relations between the two Governments had been brought to a state of almost extreme tension,

How loyally you acted at the critical period Great Britain can never forget, nor the immense service you were able thus to render it, a service for which the more credit is due to your Excellency, because it is perfectly well known that you rendered it at the risk of the loss of your own high office, having to contend as you had to do, against an amount of opposition both open and covert that, a minister less sagacious and less determined at all hazards to pursue the path of loyalty and honor, might well have shrunk from.

Of the admirable manner in which your Excellency has for so many years administered the extensive territories committed to your charge, it is sufficient to say that your name will go down to posterity as one whose career will bear a favorable comparison with those of the most illustrious Ministers of Native states, even in the most palmy days of Indian History.

Holding the highest position in the Councils of your own Sovereign, and wearing on your breast the insignia of an order which marks the estimation in which you are held by our Empress Queen, all that remains to us is to express to your Excellency on the part of a body so well able, as is the East India Association, to appreciate the value of your labors, the conviction that never was there a more worthy recipient of all the honors which your Excellency has received, and which, we trust, that a Gracious Providence may enable you long to enjoy.

And Sir Salar Jung eminently deserves the honor done to him by the English nation. He is the most enligh tened ruler of a most bigoted Mahomedan State. He is an hereditary minister of his sovereign, and has fulfilled his trust with the greatest conscientiousness and credit. He has always been loyal to the British Government. Were it not for him the Southern Presidency during the Sepoy Mutiny would have been in a conflagration. It would not be uninteresting to remind our rulers of what Sir Salar Jung did in that crisis. The Southern Presidency, as the writer in Chamber's Chronicle of the Indian Revolt says, were all anxiously watching the state of feeling in the large and important country of Hyderabad, the dominions of the Nizam; for that country bordered on Nagpore on the north-east, while on the south-east and on the west it was conterminous with districts belonging to Madras and to Bombay respectively. Its two largest cities, Hyderabad, in the south-east portion, and Aurungabad in the north-west, contained many English families belonging to Military and Civil Servants of the Company; or at the least the families were at stations not far from those cities. By the turns of various treaties between the Nizam and the Company, the latter had the right of maintaining a large Military contingent at Secunderabad a few miles north of Hyderabad city. The British cantonment was three miles in length, and was well provided with officers' bungalows and mess houses, European Barracks, Sepoy lines, Horse Artillery lines, Foot Artillery Barracks, Native Bazars, Parade ground, Hospitals, Arsenal, and all the other requisites for a large Military Station. The Cavalry lines were two miles north of the cantonment at Bowenpilly. The Military Station for the troops belonging to the Nizam was at Bolarum, somewhat further

away from Hyderabad, but still within easy reach of Secunderabad. At the time of the Mutiny the British Resident at Hyderabad was placed in a position of great difficulty. At length there was collected a large force at Secunderabad, it comprised scarcely any British troops; and therefore, if trouble arose, he could only look to defence from natives by natives. The capital of the Deccan, or the Nizam's territory, comprised within itself many elements of insecurity. The officers of government and a large portion of the inhabitants were Mahomedans; the rabble of the city was numerous and ruthless; the Nizam's own force was formed on the same model as, the contingents which had so generally mutinied in Hindustan; the Company's own forces, as mentioned above, were almost entirely native; and the city and province were at all times thronged with predatory bands of Rohillas, Affghans, Ables, and other mercenaries, in the pay of the nobles and other Jagheerdars of the Hyderabad Court. It was almost certain that if the Nizam had turned against the English, Southern India would have been in a blaze of insurrection; but he was faithful and his chief minister Salar Jung steadily supported him in all measures calculated to put down disturbance. The news of the rebel triumph at Delhi set in tumult the turbulent Mossulmans of Hyderabad; and it has been well observed that a single moment of indecision, a single act of impolicy, a single false step, or a single admission of weakness, might have turned Hyderabad into a Lucknow, and made a second Oude of Deccan. The Nizam, his prime Minister and the British Resident, brought all sagacity and firmness to bear on the duties of their respective offices, and thus the Deccan and Southern India were saved. What might have been the case under other circumstances was foreshadowed by the events of the 17th July. On the preceding day, intelligence was received at the Residency, which stood clear of the city, but at the distance of some few miles from the British cantonment at Secunderabad, and the mob in the city was much excited, and that a scheme was on foot to press the Nizam to attack the Residency. Notice was sent from the Residency to Salar Jung, and preparations were made. Early in the evening on the 17th, a Rohilla rabble stole forth from the city, and made for the Residency. An express was at once sent off to cantonment for aid, and in the meantime the guard, with three guns; and when Cavalry and Horse Artillery arrived at Secunderabad, the Rohillas received a total discomfiture. This was almost the only approach to a mutiny that occurred in the portion of the Deccan near the Carnatic frontier. Even the Serampore *Friend* acknowledged Sir Salar Jung's services in glowing terms. Our contemporary, who was very chary of praise of native princes and their ministers, thus wrote about the crisis in Hyderabad. "The Minister of the State was Salar Jung, a young man, well educated, whose sympathies by education, and we may perhaps add, interests also, were on the side of the British. For this position he was hated, nay, execrated by the revolutionary and fanatical party. His assassination was meditated as an enemy to the State and to the Mussulman faith. Subtle intrigues were laid against his power, and in local affairs he was opposed by Shumsh-ool-Oomra and his sons. But in his line of conduct from first to last there was no wavering or tottering. The Jehad or holy war against infidels, was an object scarcely concealed by highly influential parties in the capital, and on several occasions was proclaimed by the rabble. At any time an impulse difficult to control, it was rendered doubly so by reports of the discomfiture, ruin, and massacre of the English in Hindustan which were proclaimed with insulting exultation. Thus sorely pressed, the Minister never flinched from his duty, or wavered in his troth. He held the Arabs with him, or a large section of them. With them he guarded the city, prevented tumultuous assemblies, and controlled the populace. Finding that open violence would not succeed, the disaffected conspired in secret, and the result was the outbreak and attack on the Residency on the 17th July, which if successful would have involved the destruction of the Minister as well as of the Resident."

Such is the man who has visited England. His subsequent career has been most creditable to him. He has introduced regular government in the Hyderabad territory, promulgated some of the best laws of British India, improved the administration of justice, organised the revenue system on an equitable basis, and established many of the parapharnalia of modern civilization. He is exceedingly shrewed and intelligent, but modest and dignified. He is a good type of the Indian Statesman, and England we have no reason to doubt will appreciate him. The more men of his character will come in contact with first-class Europeans, the better will India and England understand each other.

THE PRINCE'S ACCOUNT OF INDIA.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and suite have safely returned home. A heavy responsibility rested upon India when H. R. H. came to the land of his dream. Great anxieties had prevailed in England when the Prince proposed the tour; Parliament gave its consent not without reluctance; Mr. Bright rose in the House of Commons and said that they should consent to the royal visit when the Queen Mother, always so cautious and considerate, had given her assent. Whilst in this country his movements were anxiously watched by every loyal subject of the British Crown. Disreputable characters there are in every country, and the difficulty of keeping the Prince out of their sight was always felt to be great. But happily the Royal tour extending over more than four months has been brought to a close without a single accident, a single mishap, a single *contretemps*. We thank the Almighty Disposer of All Events for this blessed dispensation. On return home H. R. H. was received with the greatest honor and *eclat* by the corporation of London. H. R. H. was entertained at a magnificent dinner by the Mayor of the capital of the United Kingdom. On this festive occasion H. R. H. gave some account of what he had seen in India. H. R. H. said: "I am deeply touched by the kind manner in which the Lord Mayor has proposed this toast, and by the exceedingly cordial way in which this large and distinguished assemblage has been pleased to receive it. I have every reason to feel deeply grateful for the kind manner in which the Lord Mayor has alluded to my late long and interesting journey in India. I need hardly assure him or those who hear me that that journey was one which for a long time I had contemplated. It is one which I have performed with the greatest pleasure and interest, and one which I shall always look back to with the greatest possible gratification to myself. (Cheers.) My stay in that vast Empire was, unfortunately, too short for me to have gathered from it all the valuable information I should have desired, but at the same time, although I spent but four months in India, I think I travelled about 10,000 miles during that time, and visited certainly the most interesting and most remarkable spots in India. (Cheers.) Although, as I have said, my sojourn in that country was unfortunately but of short duration, I know I have gathered much valuable information which I am sure I should not have been able to acquire had I not visited that country. (Cheers.) From the moment I arrived at Bombay in the Serapis till the day when I left it on the 13th of March, I was received by all classes of the community, high and low, with the kindest and most hospitable feelings. (Cheers.) I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to the Native princes and Native population for the way in which they received me." A contemporary is rather offended because H. R. H. did not allude to the European population, but he forgets that the Prince came to see the natives of the country and not his own countrymen, though perhaps he paid them greater attention whilst here than he did to the native Indians. We cannot however understand why H. R. H. considered that the enthusiasm with which he was received by the princes and peoples of India was not so warm as that of Northern climes. H. R. H. said: "It would have been perhaps, but natural if, being of a different nationality and a different religion from us, they had received me in a lukewarm manner; but although it is not in the Eastern nature to receive Europeans with that enthusiasm which is the custom of our Northern climes, I was received with a kindness which left a lasting impression on my mind, and which afforded a sure sign and proof that the Indian Empire is not disloyal to the Queen of these realms. (Loud cheers.)" The princes and peoples of India had spared neither money nor labour to give the Prince a right royal and loyal welcome, and yet they are told that "it is not in the Eastern nature to receive Europeans with that enthusiasm which is the custom of our Northern climes." If the Prince meant by this that the Indians are not boisterous like the Europeans he is right. The Prince then continued: "As a matter of great interest to such as are fond of travel, and no doubt many of those whom I now address are so, I can recommend nothing more strongly than that they should pay a visit to India. (Cheers.) Men of all professions will be gartified—the artist, the nturalist, the geographer, the historian, the antiquarian, and last, but not least, the sportsman. (Loud Cheers.)" The more Englishmen travel in India the more knowledge they will gain of that country—far more than if they read books on the subject for many a long year. (Cheers.) The theme of India is a large one, and it is not my intention this evening to trouble you with a long speech on the subject. Indeed, it would be out of place, and I certainly should not think it right to weary you on this occasion; but I am glad of the opportunity of mentioning that I had on many occasions the great advantage of seeing a good deal of our Army and Navy during my absence from England. Much has been said by croakers of their want of efficiency; but as far as my experience goes—from what I have seen, and from the observations and remarks of those who were with me—I thank we may be quite satisfied that the troops in India and the ships that guard our shores are in every respect in the highest state of efficiency. (Cheers.) I had the opportunity of witnessing a review of 18,000 men at Delhi, and I am not likely soon to forget the favourable impression they made upon me. Such a body of men as the native troops showed themselves to be were worth seeing—they were most splendid men in every respect; and the English troops which garrison all parts of our Indian Empire are in the highest efficiency. With regard to the Navy, I had the opportunity within four months of seeing four squadrons—the Indian squadron, the Flying squadron, the Mediterranean Squadron, and the Channel Squadron. Not being a naval man myself, I should not, perhaps, make any remarks on this subject, as I might be corrected by my brother, who is a naval man (a laugh); but, as far as I could see, using the eyes of a landsman, I must say I think the First Lord of the Admiralty may well be proud of the state of the Royal Navy. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I will not trespass on your attention by any further remarks this evening. I can assure you and all my countrymen that it was well worth travelling 25,000 miles, not only to gain the interesting information I have acquired, but to come back to one's home and be received in so kind a manner. (Loud Cheers.)" Nothing could be better than the spirit in which the Prince spoke. Many had expected that H. R. H. would say something about the condition of the country, but he was studiously reticent on that subject. This was of course not unnatural, for from the beginning it had been announced that it was a non-politicaltour.

ENGLAND IN THE COMING STRUGGLE.

THE ball is rolling. War has been declared between Servia and Turkey. The recent telegrams from Europe give a fair indication of the turn which affairs are taking. It will not we fear be long before the smouldering flame may burst into a blaze and draw the whole of civilized Europe into its devouring flames. The aggressive attitude of Servia, which has already spilt blood, and the ill-concealed hatred of the Montenegrians, who are impatient to measure their strength with the Turks, are but preludes to that work of devastation which is looming at a distance. One can easily forsee that the approaching conflict will not be of that partial nature, affecting the disturbed countries only, which others can afford to behold with folded hands and in which occasionally play the part of a peace-maker. The circumstances, which led to collisions in years gone by between Germany, Austria, Denmark, and France

were not such as to disturb the peace of Europe. They affected particular nationalities, which could well afford to settle their differences without foreign interference. But viewing the line of policy uniformly and steadily pursued by Russia from the conclusion of the Napoleanic wars to the days of Sadowa and Sedan one might well pause to enquire whether these international partial conflicts did not involve principles, which might justify armed interferance on the part of other Powers. The European nations have become since the battle of Waterloo more calculating and cautious, more intent to promote the arts of peace than break each others' heads. In the interest of humanity we should rejoice at this change, if we could be sure that the new policy would be pursued with honor and manliness. But ambition is more powerful than love of peace. We have seen how Germany and Russia have outstripped the other nations of Europe in military aggrandizement and extension of power. It is the old story of the hare and the snail—while the hare has slept the snail has reached the goal. Balance of Power in Europe has now consequently become an historical fiction. When we study the policy, which prevails in the councils of the European nations at the present day, and turn back to the history of the Thirty Years' War and the War of Succession we at once see what a change has come over the spirit of our times. We are led to think that this pacific spirit is but an index of degeneracy rather than an advance to universal brotherhood. We confess we have not much faith in the twaddle about universal peace and good will towards all men. When avarice and ambition sway the councils of nations as of individuals it is folly to talk of eternal peace and good will. Of course there can be no harm in imagining an Utopia where the lamb and the wolf drink of the same fountain, but to seek to convert the dreams of fancy into realities is to betray a sad incapacity for comprehending the real springs of human action. Peace means rest and rest is stagnation. This condition of national existence is opposed to natural laws, and as it is necessary for the healthy development of the creation that there should be a concussion of the elements now and then, so it is necessary for the healthy existence of a great nation that it should not shrink from collision with its neighbours when there is need. Besides, when under the universal law of progress we see surrounding nations panting for aggrandisement and bent upon encroachment on their neighbours' rights, it will not do for any nation holding a recognised position to sit with folded hands, to go on breeding and multiplying, spinning cotton, blowing glass, and amassing gold. It will not be long before such a nation is stamped out from the face of the earth or at best tolerated to live a life of ignominious ease. We are fully alive to the evils of war, but at the same time we in our own country see what an effiminate love of peace has brought us to. A nation which aspires to be great, ought to be prepared alike for peace and war, and if all nations understand each other well, the result will be general peace and progress. But as the strong will prey over the weak the latter ought to strive its best to meet the former.

We take a glory in the glory of that great and noble nation with whom our interest is identified. We humble our head when there is blot on her escutcheon. We cannot afford to blink at the fact that her foreign policy during the last twenty-four years has not redounded to her credit. We bow our heads with shame and sorrow when we remember that episode in the last siege of Paris when a Prussian soldier, forming one of a party sent to search the foreign ships on the Seine contemptuously wiped his shoes with the British flag lying in the deck of the vessel which he had boarded.

Matters are fast hastening to a crisis. England seems to be fully alive to it. She cannot be unaware that the Russian Bear wishes to swallow up the Ottoman empire, but Turkey holds the gate to India, and if England sleeps, the East will no longer shine upon her. We do believe that the sprit of a Chatham and a Pitt still breathes in the Ministers of Queen Victoria, that the valour of a Collingwood and a Nelson still animates her sailors, and that the names of Marlborough and Wellington have not become the traditions of the dead past. The strategical movements we noticed in our last give us assurance of a bright future. The honor of England we venture to think is in safe keeping under the guidance of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Ettu Brute? Even you, Mr. Harrison! What are we coming to? Even our best officers are losing the balance of their minds, and overriding the law. In the district of Hooghly Sir William Herschell, one of the best friends the people of this country have had, suppressed with a high hand a time-honored religious ceremony on the pretext of public safety. We have now a case before us in which Mr. H. L. Harrison, the sedate Magistrate of Midnapore, has run a coach and four through the laws of the land. We give the facts of the case in the words of a judgment of the High Court:

"This is an application to the High Court under Section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code

"The petitioner, Bholanath Sen, has been convicted by a Bench of Magistrates at Midnapore on two charges of breach of trust under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. He was sentenced to two periods of imprisonment amounting *in all* to two year's rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 1,000 and in default of payment of the fine six months' additional imprisonment.

"We are asked to quash the conviction on the ground of various substantial illegalities and irregularities; most of which are set forth in the petition presented to this court.

"The seventh of the grounds stated in the petition is that it was illegal and improper that a certain Mr. Larymore should have been one of the Bench of Magistrates who tried this case. It appears to us that this is a good ground of objection, and that, under the circumstances, the presence of Mr. Larymore, who had a substantial interest in the prosecution, vitiated the proceedings and makes it necessary that the conviction should be quashed.

"The prisoner, Bholanath Sen, was the jailor of the District Jail at Midnapore, of which Mr. Larymore was the Superintendent at the time of the trial and at the time of the commission of the offences for which Bholanath Sen was tried. Bholanauth Sen was Mr. Larymore's immediate subordinate in the management of this jail, and the moneys the receipt of which was the subject of the first charge, were drawn by him from Government on the strength of certain bills or vouchers which (although in fact incorrect) Mr. Larymore had been induced by the accused to countersign as correct; while as regards the second charge, which was for receiving payment for certain oil at a higher rate than he credited to Government, the defence was (and Mr. Larymore proved it to be true) that Mr. Larymore had himself sanctioned the sale at the rate with which the prisoner credited the Government. The whole case was that the prisoner by deceiving and imposing upon Mr. Larymore had fraudulently got the sums of money, the receipt and appropriation of which was charged against him as criminal breach of trust. Mr. Larymore being the Superintendent in charge of this jail, and being connected in this manner with the sums which the prisoner was obliged to have misappropriated, it is evident that he was most substantially interested in the matter, and that he was by no means free from the possibility of pecuniary responsibility in respect of it. That being so, it was most unfortunate that the District Magistrate should have thought fit to select Mr. Larymore to sit as one of the Judges in the case.

"The Magistrate says that Mr. Larymore was friendly to the prisoner, and that it was with a desire to assist the prisoner that he put Mr. Larymore on the Bench.

"But the Magistrate really erred if he selected Mr. Larymore, because he was supposed to be specially friendly to the prisoner, almost as much as he would have erred had he selected him for the opposite reason. A criminal prosecution is not in the nature of a friendly arbitration. It is a penal proceeding of a very grave and serious kind, in which it is impossible to proceed too strictly according to the rules prescribed by law. Connected as Mr. Larymore was with the prisoner on the very matters which were the subject of the trial, it is impossible that his sitting as one of the Judges could be right. It is one of the oldest and plainest rules of justice and of common sense that no man shall sit as Judge in a case in which he has a substantial interest. That is the law of this country as much as it is the law of England. See the decision of a Full Bench of this court in the cases of the Government *vs.* Heralall Dass 17 W. R., page 39, Criminal Rulings, and the cases there referred to; see also a very recent case in England, the Queen *vs.* Meyer, Volume I Law Reports page 173, Q. B. Divisions.

"The District Magistrate says that Mr. Larymore's interest in the matter was very indirect. In this we cannot agree with him; for it is quite clear, even from the evidence given by Mr. Larymore himself, that he had a most distinct and substantial interest. Under certain circumstances, it might have proved a direct pecuniary interest. The District Magistrate himself says as to the 2nd head of charge: "There is this to be said in palliation of it, that Mr. Larymore's consent was obtained to the price, while the quantity sold was probably fixed in the accounts with a view to square the 'monthly statements.'

"We think that were it on this ground alone the conviction ought to be quashed.

"But in addition to this, there are several other very serious irregularities to which our attention has been called.

"The Bench of Magistrates consisted of the District Magistrate, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Larymore, the Officiating Superintendent of the Jail, D. Bachelor, and two native gentlemen, being a Bench of five. In the course of the trial both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Larymore were examined as witnesses for the prosecution.

"Without saying that it is illegal for a Magistrate to give evidence in the witness box in a case with which he is dealing judicially, it clearly is on general principles most undesirable that a Judge should be examined as a witness in a case which he himself is trying, if such a contingency can possibly be avoided (see the Full Bench case 17 *Weekly Reporter*, page 39, Criminal Rulings, already referred to). The mere fact that Mr. Harrison and Mr. Larymore were necessary witnesses for the prosecution was a most cogent reason why neither of them should have been members of the Bench by which the prisoner was to be tried. Mr. Harrison was almost as much out of place in the Bench as was Mr. Larymore. For the whole alleged fraud was discovered by Mr. Harrison himself, the prosecution was initiated, and the Government Pleader was instructed by him, and he was one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution.

"That being the District Magistrate's position, we cannot conceive why he did not place the case (which is really a very important one) before some Magistrate in no way connected with it, who might have committed the accused for trial to the Sessions, instead of going out of his way to have the case tried by a special Bench composed of Magistrates of whom two were manifestly objectionable.

"In making these remarks we do not say that a Magistrate is incapacitated from dealing with a case judicially merely because in his character of Magistrate it may have been his duty to initiate the proceedings. We only say that it was wrong that the District Magistrate should deal with this case judicially when there was no sort of necessity for his doing so, when he had himself discovered the alleged fraud and instituted this prosecution, and when he was one of the principal witnesses against the prisoner.

"Then again, we find that, after the case for the prosecution was closed and formal charges were drawn up, and the accused had given the names of the witnesses whom he intended to call, Mr. Larymore was deputed by his brother Magistrates to go and take the depositions of some of these witnesses. Mr. Harrison in his judgment says:—'When the witnesses for the defence were named, most of them were connected with the Jail. As it would certainly be said by whatever party they gave evidence against, that they had been tampered with, the court suggested and both sides agreed, that these statements had better be taken down *at once*, in the presence of the agents of both parties and of one of the Honorary Magistrates, to guard against subsequent deviation. Accordingly they were questioned and their answers recorded in this way on the 12th and 13th November, and the statements are placed with the record for the use of either party, though not themselves as evidence.' We are unable to understand what such a proceeding is supposed to mean. Here is a man being tried on a very serious charge, who names the witnesses whom he means to call. Thereupon 'the court' suggests that 'to guard against subsequent deviation" the statements of these witnesses should be taken down at once in the presence of one of the Honorary Magistrates and of the prisoner's agent. Accordingly, the statements are taken down by Mr. Larymore, and the depositions so recorded 'are placed with the record for the use of either party, though not themselves as evidence This was a most irregular and unfair proceeding. The court had no possible right to receive from Mr. Larymore, or from anybody else, statements recorded after such a fashion, or to place these statements with the record if they were not themselves evidence. As a matter of fact, those statements were taken down and were placed with the record for the sole purpose of being used against the prisoner, and they are practically so used by the Magistrate Mr. Harrison, when in his judgment he says:—'Now Uma Churn Chatterjea's evidence I have already said I consider quite unworthy of credit; *and it will be observed that when his statement was taken before Mr. Larymore on November 13th he was never questioned about these purchases or said anything about them.*'

"In our opinion, the deputing Mr. Larymore to take in an irregular way the statements of the witnesses whom the prisoner meant afterwards to call in support of his defence was most unfortunate. It was quite illegal and unjustifiable.

"The District Magistrate, Mr. Harrison, in his judgment, says that when 'the court suggested, that these persons should be examined at once in the presence of one of the Honorary Magistrates, 'both sides agreed, that this had better be done. And doubtless he relies on that agreement as justifying and sanctioning what was done. So, as regards the objection taken to Mr. Larymore's being on the Bench and to Mr. Harrison's own presence there, he relies on the consent given by the prisoner in the first instance.

"The District Magistrate has throughout these proceedings treated them very much as if they had been proceedings pending in a civil suit, and has lost sight of the wide difference which exists between civil suit and a criminal prosecution. Criminal proceedings are bad unless they are conducted in the manner prescribed by law: and if they are substantially bad in themselves the defect will not be cured by any waiver or consent of the prisoner. When the irregularities are all unfavorable to the prisoner, as in our opinion they clearly were in the present case, it is impossible for any court to consider a waiver or consent as binding on him. It is the duty of Magistrates and all criminal courts to follow the procedure prescribed by law: and there is no law which sanctions their intentional departure from that procedure and their attempting to protect themselves against the consequence of such departure by getting the accused person to say he consents to it. In the mofussil most prisoners not properly defended would probably assent to any irregularity which the Judge or Magistrate trying him choose to suggest. There would be an end to all procedure if such an assent were held to warrant material and important irregularities.

"But, after all, what really was the nature of the consent given by the prisoner as to the composition of the Bench? After the witnesses for the prosecution had been examined formal charges were on the 10th of November drawn up, and the plea of 'not guilty' was recorded. The accused gave the names of his witnesses, and the further hearing was adjourned to the 14th of December. In his judgment, Mr. Harrison says:—After the charge was drawn up and the case resumed after the long adjournment for the defence, the accused's counsel objected to the composition of the Bench, both to Mr. Larymore's presence on it and to mine. Except under the special circumstances of the case, Mr. Larymore's presence on the Bench might obviously be questionable: and hence, before commencing the trial, the accused and his pleaders were expressly asked if they had any objection to the composition of the Bench, when they distinctly stated that they had none whatever,' &c.

"It is to be noted that the objection was raised and pressed before the case had proceeded further than the point of drawing up formal charges and recording the plea of 'not guilty.' Also that before that time both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Larymore had given evidence as a witness on behalf

of the prosecution. But it is not stated, and there is nothing to lead us to suppose, that when the prisoner was asked whether he objected to the composition of the Bench, he was warned that Mr. Harrison and Mr. Larymore were both very important witnesses for the prosecution.

"The record of the case does not show that, when prisoner was first brought before this Bench, he was asked whether he objected to its composition, except that Mr. Larymore deposes to the fact which is confirmed by Mr. Harrison in his judgment. It is a matter of comparatively little consequence whether it is recorded or not. But if the Magistrates really intended to rely on the prisoner's consent, that consent ought to have been formally and accurately recorded at the time it was given.

"On these grounds, and without entering into the other objections which the prisoner's counsel take to the conviction, we think it clear that there have been most serious and material errors in the proceedings in this case which have been greatly to the prejudice of the prisoner. We therefore set aside the conviction and sentence, and order that the prisoner be discharged, and that the fines, if paid, be refunded to him.

"The Magistrate of the District no doubt had authority to direct that this case should be tried by a Bench of Magistrates. But a complicated and somewhat difficult case like this is by no means one which it is desirable to place before such a court. And the result shews that this is so. The case is one in which the strictest accuracy is necessary; whereas the proceedings have been diffuse and loose in the highest degree. Moreover, there is not one 'judgment' by the court, but a series of judgment, which, to say the least of it, is most inconvenient. Mr. Harrison writes the judgment (a most voluminous one) on the first charge, and says that he concurs with Mr. Larymore's judgment on the second charge. Mr. Larymore writes a judgment on the second charge, and says he concurs in Mr. Harrison's judgment on the first charge. Dr. Bichelor writes that he concurs in the judgments of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Larymore. And the two Native Magistrates write a long judgment of their own. All the five Magistrates, however, do join in signing in a regular way the final 'finding and sentence' of the court. The case comes before us under somewhat peculiar circumstances. For the prisoner availed himself (as to a portion of his case at least) of his right of appeal to the Sessions Judge. The appeal was unsuccessful, although he, in his petition, repeated his objections to the constitution of the court which tried him. Notwithstanding that the appeal was dismissed, it appears to us that the irregularities on which we have dwelt are so serious and so important as to render it imperative on us even now to quash the whole proceedings."

Comments on the above are superfluous. Here is a Magistrate, whose moderation, judgment, and attachment to law we have often commended, but he allows himself to be apparently swayed by his subordinate, and commits a series of irregularities and illegalities, which dispel all hope of justice. Strange to say that the Sessions Judge took no notice of it, and if the correcting hand of the High Court had not been applied, the gross miscarriage of justice, which has been dragged into light by it, would have remained unnoticed. If our best Magistrates be thus prone to ride rough-shod over law and liberty, is it not the paramount duty of the Legislature to hedge in their discretion with as many restrictions as may be deemed necessary? Is not the latitude given to them by the new Criminal Procedure Code wholly misplaced? Is it not manifest as we have so often said that in the hands of our impulsive Magistrates in the Mofussil no man is safe? Why does legislation fail in its objects in this country? It is simply because the legislature ignores the real circumstances of the country. If our Magistrates were as scrupulous in administering the law as their confreres in England, if there were here the same safeguards, which obtain in that country, if there was here a strong public opinion to check judicial vagaries, there would be no objection to the enormous powers vested in Indian Magistrates. But it is because these Magistrates consider themselves above law, we appeal to the Legislature to make the law not only rigorous for the people who are subjected to it, but also for those, who administer it.

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LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE THANK Sir Stuart Hogg for so promptly correcting the date up to which application for the registration of the names of voters under the new Municipal Act would be received. He had notified the 15th July, but as we pointed out in our last it ought to be the 20th idem, Sir Stuart Hogg has accordingly corrected the mistake.

We are also glad to learn that Sir Stuart Hogg does not intend to avail himself of the power given to him by the new Act regarding the change in the hours for water-supply. Since last Wednesday the old hours have been resumed.

THIS WILL NEVER DO. The supporters of the authorities in the Mahesh Car business are attempting to throw dust into the eyes of the public. But the papers placed at our disposal shew that the position assumed by the proprietor of the Car was fully justified by the action of the authorities last year. Two parties, we observe, have appeared in defence of the district authorities—one is a correspondent of the *Englishman*, who calls himself a "Seramporeite" (?), and the other the dual editor of the *Statesman* and the *Friend*. We will notice the last first. The dual editor says:

"The fact appears to be that the owner of the Mahesh car was doggedly uncompliant when asked to take suitable precautions to ensure safety. Whereas the owner of the Bullubpoor car himself proposed a pallisade of bamboos to keep back the crowd, within which the pullers should be admitted in an orderly manner, and willingly undertook to keep the pullers at a distance of thirty feet, the owner of the Mahesh car did nothing, merely stating that he would observe the arrangements of last year. These arrangements, it must be remembered, were all made by the police.

The *Englishman's* correspondent goes further and remarks:

"But as Government had resolved this year to leave the dragging entirely in the hands of the people, the officials being held absolutely responsible that no loss of life occurred, their measures were taken accordingly. Timly notice, it is evident from your correspondent's letter, was given to the owners of the change in plan. This stipulated, first, for the erection of a strong bamboo palisading to prevent the surging in of the multitude; second, the clear space of 30 feet in front of the car, as on previous year.

Now let us refer to the correspondence of last year, and all the facts will be clear as noon-day sun. The District Magistrate of Hooghly recorded the following order in 1875:

HOOGHLY MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Dated 28th June 1875.
ORDER.

The District Superintendent is requested to see that no interference whatever by Government Officers of the Police is used with the mechanical arrangements for pulling or stopping the different Ruths or Cars in the District. This is the course prescribed both by the Government of Bengal and by the Government of India It is for the owners of the cars and the adhikaris to make all arrangements necessary to secure the safety of the lives and limbs of the public. The District Superintendent is requested to ascertain from the owners of the cars at once whether they have made arrangements for the safe dragging of their cars. If he reports the arrangements to be satisfactory the cars will be allowed to be dragged. If otherwise, the District Superintendent should at once either himself swear an information to the Magistrate or send some one to do so to that effect, in order to the issue of an injunction from the Magistrate under sec 518 C. P. C. on the owners directing them to abstain from dragging their cars and giving them notice that if the injunction is disobeyed, they will be proceeded against for an offence punishable under 188 Indian Penal Code. No Policeman is to interfere. The responsibility lies entirely in the 1st place with the owners of the cars and should not be shifted on to the Police. The duty of the Police will be restricted to the keeping of order and there should be a strong force of say 100 men at Mahesh and they should have orders to arrest under section 92 C. P. C. clause 1 and 6 any one interfering with or obstructing them in the discharge of their duty of keeping order such persons are punishable under section 32 Act V. of 1861 with fine up to 200. For this purpose there should be a strong reserve at the Mahesh Outpost to which the men arrested should be passed on at once, that the constables may not be taken off their duty.

The Police are also to see that no one voluntarily throws himself or herself in front of the car, to be run over.

The District Superintendent's proposals as to the times and routes of the processions are approved.

The processions must conform to the orders of the District Superintendent on these subjects under section 30 Act V. of 1861. But the District Superintendent is only entitled to direct the conduct of the processions and prescribe the routes by which and the times at which such processions may pass. He is not to conduct the processions or manage them through the Police, only to direct their conduct. It is the duty of Police under section 31 to keep order on these occasions and section 32 provides for the opposing or disobeying of the orders issued under sections 30 and 31.

The District Superintendent of Police addressed the following letter to the owner of the Car with the rules enjoined by the Magistrate:

No. 100—From the District Superintendent of Police Hooghly,—To Babu Bissumbhur Bose No. 82 Sham Bazar Calcutta,—Hooghly dated the 29th June 1875.

SIR,—I send you copies of an order and a notice issued for your guidance at the ensuing Ruth festival.

2. You will understand that not a Policeman in uniform will be about the car and that you are this year under Government orders to manage every thing your own way.

3. Your attention is particularly drawn to sections 337 338, and 304 of the Indian Penal Code and I beg to inform you that should any accident occur in connection with the moving of the car, you will be held personally responsible and you will render yourself liable to prosecution.

4. I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to communicate with me in person before the 3rd proximo as to the arrangements you have made. If you do not this, I shall not be able to report to the Magistrate that your proposed arrangements are satisfactory.

NOTICE.

The following rules are issued under Section XXX. of Act V. 1861 and any one opposing and not obeying the orders given below, will be prosecuted before a Magistrate.

1. The Ruth processions at Mohes and Bullubpore, within the Serampore Municipality will take place this year on the 5th and 13th of July.

2. The Bullubpore Ruth will not be pulled at the same time as the Mohes Ruth is being pulled.

3. On the 5th July the Mohes Ruth will be pulled first. It will cease being pulled at 4-45. If the car has not reached its destination by 4-45 P. M. the odhikaries will have to blame themselves, but at 4-45 P. M., the ropes will be detached from the car and the car will be left where it may be till the Oolta Ruth. The Head Police Officer on duty may, however, should the Ruth block up the road, permit it to be pulled a little further.

4. The Bullubpore car will be pulled at 5 P. M., punctually the Senior Police Officer on duty will however stop the car whenever he thinks it too dark to pull it further with safety.

5. As the District Magistrate has ordered that the Police are not to conduct the processions this year, the Ruth owners and odhikaries will not have the assistance of Policemen at the ropes, nor will Policemen keep the space of 25 feet clear in front of the car when it is in motion. The odhikaries and proprietors will do this, and they should select 2 men for each of the 4 ropes who are used to the work of letting them go, and they are required to have 30 men to keep the crowd clear of the car. No man woman or child will be allowed to pull the rope within 24 feet of the car nor should anybody be allowed within 3 feet of it on either sides when it is in motion.

6. No temporary shops or persons exposing goods for sale will be allowed on the sides of the roads by which the Ruth passes between noon and dusk of the 5th and 13th July.

7. On the oolta Ruth day the 13th July the Bullubpore Ruth will be moved at 3 P. M. and Mohes Ruth will start on its return journey at 4-30 P. M.

These arrangements were carried out to the satisfaction of all parties and without any accident whatever.

It will be seen from the above that "the mechanical arrangements" for the dragging of the Car were not for the first time left to the owner under orders of Government as alleged by the *Englishman's* correspondent, nor were they made last year by the Police as stated by the *Friend*. The owner of the Car had carried out last year all the mechanical arrangements with the approval of the district authorities. He naturally proposed to make the same arrangements this year, but the District Magistrate did not accept those arrangements, without however distinctly saying what he exactly wanted. Wherein then was the owner to blame? He could not divine that the District Magistrate of this year would not approve the arrangements enjoined or approved by his predecessor. How are the people to act if there is to be a change of mind with the change of the Magistrate? The owner distinctly denies that he suggested the unpractical idea of attaching a bamboo fencing in front of the Car—it was broached in course of conversation at the Serampore Magistrate's cutcherry, and he was foolish enough to agree to it. The District Magistrate at the eleventh hour countermanded it, and if he did so then, why did he not accede to the prayer of the owner in the beginning, for if he had complied with it, there would not have been so much misunderstanding and heart-burning. The argument that the District Magistrate allowed the other Cars to be drawn is quite beside the question. We ought to consider the case of the Mahesh Car on its own merits. From the facts already given and also set forth above could it be justly said that the owner of the Mahesh Car was "doggedly uncompliant?"

Nothing, we submit, could have been better in spirit than the action of the District Magistrate last year. In forwarding the rules that officer in one of his letters to the owner of the Car wrote:

"They were drawn out with the sole object of preventing loss of life, and as you said yesterday that you did not think there could be any objection to them. I sent you a copy with the request that if you have any objection to them, you will prefer them at once, to obviate the possibility of people saying afterwards that the authorities unduly interfered with the religious observances of the Hindus.

I informed you yesterday that the Police and Magisterial authorities are of opinion that the Mahesh Police outpost should be moved further back to be out of the way of the procession, and to render it impossible for the unruly crowds to pull the car over it to destroy it as it tried yearly and prevented only by continually letting go the ropes. Though this has always to be done to save the outpost, it naturally excited the rage of the crowds against the Police who are generally hooted and jeered at when they leave, I am therefore anxious to have the outpost removed further back before the next festival.

As you so kindly entered into our views on the subject when I saw you yesterday and as you promised the plot I pointed out to you, and as you promised to subscribe at once Rs. 100 for the creation of the new outpost. I request that you will, if you have not changed your mind let me know in writing that you agree to the proposed removal of the Police outpost to the site chosen by me on the bank of the tank, and to giving Rs. 100 towards the erection of the new building on our demanding the sum from you.

The owner of the Car at once agreed to these proposals, and paid Rs. 100 as requested. Could it for a moment be supposed that the man, who

was so compliant last year, was "doggedly uncompliant" this year, when his sole object was to observe the ceremony, and when he distinctly declared that he would carry out the arrangements of last year? We repeat it will not do to put the public on the wrong scent.

The deed is however done. For the first time with the last hundred years and a quarter the dragging of the Car was stopped, and words cannot convey the dissatisfaction and discontent, which this arbitrary act of the district authorities, in defiance of the plain orders of the Lieutenant Governor, has evoked among the Hindu community. What reparation can now be given for this self-willed blow struck at the religious feelings of the people? The matter can not of course stop here. The Lieutenant Governor, the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, and if necessary Parliament may be moved, but the non-observance of the ceremony cannot be rectified. The Mahesh Car ranks next in sanctity to the Jugannath Car of Pooree, and its suppression has naturally filled the whole Hindu community with the deepest mortification and dissatisfaction. Will the Viceroy take no notice of this wanton outrage upon the religious feelings of the people?

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has issued the following circular with a view to elicit an expression of public opinion on the proposals of the Lieutenant Governor for the amendment of the law of enhancement of rent:

From H. J. Reynolds, Esq.—Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,—To The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

SIR,—I am directed to invite your attention to the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute on the improvement of the substantive law for the determination of rent, which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th instant. I am to request that you will, after consulting the officers subordinate to you, favor the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of your opinion upon the plan which he has suggested. Your report should show how his proposals would work in each district of your division: whether you think it desirable that any part of your division should be altogether expected from the operation of any law which may be passed by the legislature upon the basis of this minute; and whether, if the principle of the minute is accepted, you would recommend that the details should be in any way altered or modified.

2. I am also to ask that the widest possible expression of native opinion on the question may be invited, and may be embodied in your reply. It should be a special instruction to the district officers of your division to ascertain how these proposals are viewed by the ryots; and this should be done both by enquiries from the ryots themselves, and by a reference to any pleaders who may be known to be in the habit of acting as advocates of the ryots in rent suits, and who would thus be well informed as to the feelings and wishes of the rent-paying classes.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

We question the wisdom of the Government in directing the district officers to take the opinion of the pleaders as representatives of the ryots. There are certainly able and honorable men among them, but where they have no personal interest in the question, they naturally feel no responsibility. They may shape their opinion according to the "fatness" of the fee given, but this is not what Sir Richard we believe wants. There might not be much objection, if the pleaders were consulted as independent gentlemen, but it would be a mistake to take their opinion as the friends of the zemindars or ryots.

GOOD HAND-WRITING is an accomplishment, which is not easily acquired, and we are glad that Mr. Woodrow is directing his attention to the proper cultivation of it by the students of our schools and colleges. But the manner in which he proposes to carry out his views does not appear to be quite happy. We are told that he has issued a circular somewhat to this effect: "The two highest masters of the schools in which bad handwriting prevails should be admonished, and if after 3 months no decided improvement is seen, they should suffer a small diminution from their pay. The deduction should go on increasing every 3 months till improvement is seen or until severe measures become necessary." Why should the "two highest masters" be singled out and fined, and not other masters, whose duty it is equally to teach good hand-writing to their boys? And why should a system of fines be introduced? If a master does not do his duty, whether in this or other matters, he should be censured, degraded or dismissed, but the imposition of fines smacks of the Penal Code, which has or ought to have no place in the Director's code of discipline. The threat of a fine would seem to imply as if the Director has no confidence in his own authority.

IS IT anarchy in Calcutta too? The Justices are off the coach; the Chairman is busy with the new Act; the Lieutenant Governor is away, and the Health-Officer, who is paid to look after the health of the rate-payers, seems to be inviting the plague into the town. Two notable cases of his zeal in filling in tanks with sweepings and thus spreading the pestilence around have been brought to our notice—the first is the Burtollah tank and the second the tank in the Palits' house in Dhurmtolla Street. The stench from the new soil of the Burtolla tank is something horrible. About three days ago a doctor had to visit a patient in the neighbourhood, and one hour after he came to us and said that wherever he went the smell as it were pursued him. The Palits are suffering seriously. Almost all the members of their family are sick; there has been recently a death in the house, and strange to say that the trees around the tank, we believe from the effects of ammonia, are dying out. Now, who is responsible for all this? We are sorry to say—it is the Health-Officer. We have a high respect for Dr. Payne's learning and power of drawing graphic reports, but he must not blame us if we say that as successor to Dr. Tonnerre he bids fair to be a King Stork for a King Log, if he deliberately contrives means of this sort to make people sick where they were healthy and comfortable, and even to drive them to death.

THE STUDY of Persian is rather falling into disuse amongst the Bengal Civilians of the present day. We believe no Civilian of the Lower Provinces has passed an examination in this language within the last five years. We are therefore glad to learn that Mr. C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, has successfully passed in Persian in addition of course to Bengali at the last Bengal Examination. Of course there is not much inducement for Bengal Civilians to study Persian, but it is because they do not qualify themselves, they are kept out of the Diplomatic Service. Mr. Buckland was for sometime an *attache* of the Foreign Office and as we believe he aims at employment in the Political Department, he has done well in qualifying himself in Persian. His grand-father Sir Henry Ricketts is a good Persian scholar, and he will doubtless be very glad to learn the high proficiency, which his grandson has acquired in his favorite language.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS publishes the following strange compact between the Superintendent of the Markets and a certain vendor at the Chandney Chak:

(TRANSLATION.)

To Shaik HARREEF of Chandney Bazar, Calcutta.

In compliance with your petition this lease is given to you.—

In Dhurramtollah Bazar, in the meat division, the shops from No. 1 to 64 we have let to you for the purpose of making shoe-shops. The front 32 shops you will have to pay for at a rental of Rs. 2 (=Rs. 64) per month. The remaining 32 shops at the rate of Rs. 1-8 (=Rs. 48) per month—the total rent being Rs. 112.

For six months from this date you will not have to pay rents during which you will improve your shops,—and after the expiry of the six months you are liable to pay rents according to the arrangements written above. Within the above period you will try and improve by bringing away shop-keepers from other bazars and settling their rents: and if you can manage to effect this and so increase our income, then as a reward for your services you shall get the sum of Rs. 500. But you shall not get the above reward if you fail to accomplish according to the above stipulations and you will also, if you fail, not be held liable for the above-named rents.

With our free will we have given you this lease and received the counterpart from you,

28th January, 1876.

(Signed) G. W. BARTLETT.
GUNGAHURRY DUTT.

Written by Kallypersaud Ghose,
of the New Market.

Our contemporary has been informed that this compact has been entered into without the knowledge of the Chairman of the Commissioners. If so, will the Chairman now take any notice of it? If such an agreement had been made by the servant of a private individual, a criminal action would probably lie for entering into a conspiracy to injure a neighbour.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the following judgment of a Munsif in Assam:

Suit No 408 of 1875
Govinda Prasad Basu and others—Plaintiffs.
Raj Mohan Khasnabis———Defendant.
Claim for Vakeel's fees laid at Rs 399-2-4.

The contention of the Defendant as appears from the *Istafasar* of his Pleader is that his defence in suit No 34 of 1871 (wherein he engaged the Plaintiffs as pleaders on his part) having been made in regard to a portion of the property claimed in that suit and the valuation of that portion being Rupees 300 the plaintiffs are entitled to get only Rupees 15 as fees and not the full fee claimed.

The only point for determination in this suit is as follows: For what amount of Vakeel's fees is the Defendant liable to the Plaintiffs.

Judgment

It is evident from the authenticated copies of judgments in suit No 161 of 1874 and in appeal No 337 of 1874 filed by the plaintiffs, that the practice of the Courts in suits partially decreed is to award to the pleaders of both the parties fees according to the valuation of the suit in which they are engaged and not according to the amount of claim decreed or disallowed nor according to the amount of the claim against which objection is taken and that in the said suit No 161 which was a suit for Vakeel's fees and wherein the point in dispute was similar to that of present suit, this court decreed the full amount of fees and that the decree was upheld by one of the appellate courts of this District. Following the practice of the Courts and ruling of the Appellate Court I also hold that the plaintiffs are entitled to get fees according to the valuation of suit No 34 of 1871. *i. e.* the full fee claimed. It is accordingly,

Ordered.

That this suit be decreed.—that the Plaintiffs do obtain from the Defendant the sum claimed together with costs and interests at the rate of 8 annas per cent. per mensem from this date to the date of payment.

(Sd.) SARBESSAR MAJUMDAR.
Sadar Munsiff.

It is strange that the Munsif decreed fees in excess of the value of the property claimed. Happily such freaks are not common.

WHAT and where is the Royal Society of India, and who is O. L. Dey, Honorary Secretary to the Society. It appears that this *soi dissant* Secretary has been plaguing the noblemen of the land with his circulars and letters. He invites "the Maharajas, Rajas, Newabs and other distinguished noblemen of the country" to join in addresses to the Viceroy, and in the publication of a history of the "Nobility of India" with portraits. What qualifications and credentials he possesses for setting afloat this "Royal Society of India" and its "royal" undertakings we know not, but it strikes us as very strange that this illustrious man should have so long remained in obscurity. Perhaps not to know him argues one-self unknown. Be that as it may we are curious to know what success has attended this "royal" undertaking, and what response has been given by "the Maharajas, Rajas, Newabs and other distinguished noblemen of the country" to the appeal of the enterprising projector. We read in one of the circulars: "All remittances to be sent either to the publishers Messrs. Dey and Co., or to my treasurer, The Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Calcutta." Will the "Honorary Secretary" be kind enough to let the public know when and where was the Royal Society of India established, under whose auspices, and who are its office-bearers?

REVIEW.

Anglo-Indian Prize Poems, by Native and English writers, in commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. Published for the Crown Perfumery Company, by Hamilton Adams & Co., 31 & 32, Paternoster Row, London.

WE thank the Crown Perfumery Company for a copy of the Prize Poems on the late Royal visit to India. In the preface to the poems the editor states that believing that the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales would greatly excite the Oriental imagination, and that many poems would be composed in his honour, the propietor of the Company offered prizes to the extent of one hundred guineas for a limited number of the best poems in English or in any Indian language, upon the subject of The Royal Visit. The result we are told was that over one hundred and fifty poems were received—more than one-third of the number from Indian authors—in Hindustani, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali, Sanskrit, Gujerati, Mahratti, Hindi, etc. The editor says that a few of the Indian poems are in English, and it is a fact worthy of note that two Indian prizes awarded for them were taken by English poems written by natives of India. The verses of Mr. Chuteesh Chunder Dutt and Mr. Ram Sharma will be read with interest. Among the four other Indian poems in this volume, two are published both in the original with English translations, precisely as

furnished by the writers themselves. The remaining are the two in Sanskrit and Hindustani respectively, portions of which have already appeared in *The Athenæum*. The prizes have been adjudged, as previously announced, by an eminent body of competent scholars, and the poems are printed—though not in the order of the awards—as nearly as possible, both in the originals and translations, in the precise forms in which they were furnished by the writers

The following poems are published in this volume: Poem by Chuteesh Chunder Dutt, Ode by Ram Sharma, Ode by a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Poem in Bengali by Navin Chander Sen, Poem in Telugu by Kokkonda Venkatarathnamu Puntulu, Ode in Sanskrit by Tara Chand Shastri, Poem in Hindustani by Ali Hyder, Poem by Lieut. Col. J. Tickell, Poem, "Under The Crown," by Favonius. The first poem by "Chuteesh Chunder Dutt" begins with a natural curiosity as to the object of the Prince's visit:

Why sends Britannia her eldest son
To India's distant shore,
Braving the dangers and the storms
Behind him and before!
Daring on seas the elemental strife,
Daring on land the Syad's knife,—
What comes he to explore?

Is it because the Russian's foot
Is nearer to Cabool?
Is it because the Persian proud
Is now the Cossack's tool?
Or fears she that, a passage found,
The invaders might on Indian ground
O'erturn her peaceful rule?

Queen of the Seas, throw back such fears;
They are unworthy thee!
The Cossack shall not thee despoil,
Nor India Cossack be:
Our mutual love twice sixty years
Hath counted now, through smiles and tears,
And one in heart are we!

The poet thus welcomes the Prince:

Welcome, most welcome, Prince of peace,
Of virtuous parents born!
Behold thine Empire's far extent.—
None brighter crown hath worn.
Read, read the hearts that beat for thee;
Their wish is only one,
That thou, like Victoria, pure may be,
And good as Albert gone.
Then shall thy kingdom aye endure—
The King of Kings loves but the pure.

From Kasbee's sacred fane shall rise
A holy prayer for thee;*
On Pooree's sod, in Brindabun,
We'll bend the reverent knee:
For God is one, our God and thine,
We'll pray to Him at every shrine,
That thou may'st blessed be.

The ode by "Ram Sharma" has a majestic flow. We give the following extracts from it:

But, hark! what sound assails the ear,
Like to the ocean's mighty roar!
The Prince is come! and loud and clear
India's sons greet him to her shore!
And now I hear two voices sing
Their welcome to her future King.

FIRST VOICE.

"Hail, noble Prince? to India's coral strand,
Where thou may'st sure hearts and arms command!
See, how beneath our Empress-mother's reign,
This fallen land hath risen once again!

"When Moslems ruled, the lamp of Knowledge bright
Here, long, alas! was quenched in hopeless night
O'er this fair realm then hung a dismal gloom,
More awful than the darkness of the tomb;
Then fled the Arts by fierce oppression driven,
And bleeding Virtue cried for help to Heaven;
Then ravished Knowledge, like some cloistered nun,
In caves secluded mourned her treasures gone;
Then—then, O Poesy, thou tender maid,
Fond of the laughing fount, and cooling shade—
Scared by the tyrant's yells, and mis'ry's cries,
Didst wing thy flight to more congenial skies!
Nor hall, nor bower, nor the shady grove
Resounded then the thrilling strains of love:
A dreary winter reigned o'er all the land,
Locking the springs of joy in icy band!

"At length, with pity moved, the Sovereign Lord
To Britain gave the all-commanding word:

'Go thou, old Ocean's Bride, go wear yon gem,
Yon glitt'ring jewel in thy diadem?'
Inspired with noble aim and purpose high,
The Queen of th'azure deep came sweeping by.
At her approach dissolves the gloom away,
The sun of Knowledge bursts and cheers the day;
The Arts spring up beneath her witching tread,
And o'er the varied scene their blessings shed;
The Lightning-spirit bears her words afar,
And Giant Steam propels her iron car;
Fair cities rise where hamlets stood before,
And Peace and Order reign from shore to shore?

"Thrice-blessed Prince! into whose destined hand
Shall pass the sceptre of this classic land?

E'en Philip's son ne'er owned a realm more fair
Than what Heaven wills should form thy future care.

SECOND VOICE.

"Albert Edward! England's son and Heir!
Happy Heir to glorious Rama's throne—
Kingliest of Kings—beyond compare—
Perfect name that in the Orient shone!
Welcome to the land that nursed thy dream,
To her gorgeous shows, her glow and gleam!

"Son of Her, our Mother as she's thine,
Son of Her, whose spotless life and fame,
Redolent of graces sweet—benign,
Have fill'd the world with Victoria's name!
Thrice welcome to India,s sunny shore,
Where that name we loyally adore!

"From the West came foemen fierce of yore,
With war's blood-hounds in their dismal train,—
Timur,—Nadir,—Ahmed,—Ghazni,—Ghore,—
Ravishers of India's fair domain;
But thou gleamest, Prince, upon our eyes,
As Hope's Iris spanning bright our skies!

"Welcome him, O Indians! Welcome him!
Hindoos,—Moslems,—Parsis,—Buddhists, all!—
Now our cup of joy flows o'er the brim?
Welcome him from street and roof and hall!
All that's ours from Himalay to sea,
Welcome him with shouts of jubilee!

"Cities! robe yourselves in gay attire!
Glow in golden floods of flashing fire!
Float in perfumes sense and heart desire!
Wake the very soul of harp and lyre!
And so welcome him this happy hour,—
Him the love of Denmark's sweetest flower!

"Fairy palaces, spontaneous rise!
Streamers, shine with rainbow hues in air!
Voice of welcome, thunder to the skies!
Cannons boom? and trumpets, loudly blare!
Beat, warm heart of Ind, with rapture beat!
Pour thy fervours at the Prince's feet!

"Welcome, for thou art our King to be!
Welcome, for this realm's by heirship thine!
Welcome, Guest from o'er the western sea!
Welcome, Heir of Albyn's Royal Line!
Thrice welcome now to India's sunny shore,
Where Victoria's name we all adore!"

Thus rang the voices in mine ear
With a majestic choral swell;
And shouts of gladness I could hear
Ascend from plain, and hill, and dell;
Thus India does her sense display,
O Queen! of thy benignant sway!

Fair England! Fortune's darling child!
Dowered with every grace divine,
Amidst earth's dreary, cheerless wild,
Thou heroes' home, and freedom's shrine!
I breathe thy name: my eyes grow dim;
Whilst drop my chains from every limo.

Though mighty thou, and rich and bright,
Though great thy name, and grand thy story,
To raise this land to life and light,
Be still thy aim, thy highest glory!
In thy grasp quivers India's fate
Oh! raise her, bless her, make her great

Thy reign has cast a ray,—a gleam
Of hope, where all was dark despair;
Dispel not, oh! the pleasing dream
She nurses 'neath thy fost'ring care!
But still, oh! teach her rulers still
To heed, not spurn, the people's will!

Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, is the third Bengali, whose production has been honored with a place in this volume. It is an ode in Bengali. The reader will be able to form some idea of it from the following English translation supplied by the author:

"Welcome, thou Prince! the future King!"—Sings the Indian ocean in the West, East and South, melted with joy; whilst the nimble billows, dancing on its blue expanse, merrily clap their hands. Merrily chasing each other, they communicate their happy tidings to the shore, which, in expectation of the Prince, bedecks herself with a long line of briny foam sparkling like a garland of diamonds.

"Welcome, thou Prince! the future King!" The Malabar Ghauts, chanting merrily, proclaim the gladsome tidings borne by the sea, waving on high their pennons of leaves and flowers tremulous in the wind. With flowery fragrance the sweet South wafts abroad this gladsome strain, attuning to which the golden Lunkah—the dweller of the sea—dances with joy.

The mouldering ashes of that mighty nation now lie scattered on the shores of the Indus, Ganges, and Nerbudda; but as fate would have it, they will gradually vanish into the ocean of time! Alas! India's heart now lies imbedded in ashes, of which not a single pulse now moves. Do thou, oh Prince! deign to throw into these ashes sparks of life with one touch of thy royal hands.

Then two hundred millions of souls, now almost dead in life, will dance into life crying "*victory*" to thee. What throne is there on earth that will listen to this shout unmoved? Let Russia, let Prussia, or let the whole circle of earthly powers come combined, India alone will brave them all, lifting on high Britannia's flag.

This shout of victory, oh Prince! crossing the ocean, will reach Britain and console the ears of the royal mother, whose eyes will fill with tears of love to her dead daughter's return to life. Oh Prince! when thou, like yonder moon, shalt shine resplendent on thy royal mother's throne intoxicated with this memory, thou shalt hear—"Long live Edward, India's Lord!"

This little volume is a precious souvenir of the Prince's visit, and will we make no doubt be highly prized by both Indians and Englishmen.

* To be consistent the lines should run thus:
From Kasbee's charming fane shall rise,
An earnest prayer for thee.
But I am goaking. The poet is right; he wrote Kashee (Benares) but my learned London brother has made it Kashbee—evil be to him who evil thinks! P. D.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Sahachar* has heard that there is a probability, of a political institution being set up in Calcutta which will be the organ of the people.

A Tirhoot correspondent of the above paper after giving an elaborate description of the customs, habits and domestic economy of the people of Tirhoot mentions that the condition of a poor laborer there is very wretched, that when he is once in debt and in the clutches of the Mahajun in consequence of his inability to meet the dues he with his family becomes slaves of the Mahajun and performs his bidding and this relationship subsists between them for generations. These unfortunates remain in the condition of slaves from father to son. This state of things accounts for the fact of every zemindar and wealthy man having a numerous retinue of servants in Tirhoot.

The *Bharut Sungskaurk* says that Babu Rasbehary Mookerjee of Bikrampore has set himself in right earnest in uniting the 36 branches or sections, of the *Rardhi* Brahmans of Bengal. The existing disunion amongst them is so great that they do not intermarry into each other's family except those members of their own particular section. This creates the anomaly of a want of houses with which to intermarry when the occasion arrives and as a consequence they often marry relatives within limit of consanguinity.

The *Shahachar* deeply regrets that a gentleman and officer of Sir William Herschell's descent and connections—so gentle, kind and considerate that he refused a judgship because the office will oblige him to sentence persons sometimes to death—should allow himself to be a party to causeless interference with religion by not allowing the Mahesh Car to be drawn. The Car of Mahesh stands second in its religious importance to that of Pooree.

The *Someprokash* referring to the stoppage of the Car festival at Mahesh observes that, ignorance on the part of the sensitive portion of the people will render rulers with the best of motives the cause of much ill-feeling and heart-burning among such people and the car of Mahesh affords the best illustration of this remark. This car has been the cause of much agitation and misunderstanding during the last few years. The Magistrate of Hooghly feared that the car of Mahesh being old and tottering it would not be safe to allow it to be dragged. None but a foreign Government and men of foreign religion would have conducted themselves in the manner Sir William had done. If instead of forbidding the dragging of the car he had ordered a confiscation of the whole property of the officiating priests, the affair would not have been so painful nor created so much sensation.

The *Bhurut Meheer* says that there are three very material objections to the principle for determining the rate of rent according to the value of produce as laid down in the Sir Richard Temple's minute on the subject. They are, first, it is very difficult to fix the rate of rent by the method suggested; practically the principle cannot be worked out. The value of produce varies in different districts, nay, the variations obtain in each separate pergunnah of a district and even different prices rule in different parts of the same pergunnah. Besides, the growing power of land is not the same in all places. But in addition to all these the value of previous price of corn will have to be ascertained. When the difficulty of ascertaining the current value of produce and its yield is almost incredible, it may be well imagined how far it would be practicable to institute a comparison between the present and former value of produce.

Alluding to the denial of permission to drag the Mahesh car the *Sumachar Chundrika* describes the oppressive practices of the Mahomedans against the Hindoo religion and then contrasts the same with the liberal and generous policy of the British Government on the subject of religious toleration. But, says the editor, the good intentions of the Government are sometimes broken by its overzealous officer. The objection to the dragging of the Mahesh car was a mere pretence. If such objections are considered valid Government ought to put a stop to railways on which accidents attended with loss of life occur every year, and similarly to all means of transit none of which can be pronounced quite free from risk to life.

Writing on the same subject the *Howrah Hitakarry* says, we had a great respect for Sir W. Harschell. From the date of the Indigo Commission we took him for an excellent man and a sympathizing officer, but his proceedings with regard to the Mahesh car have surprised us. we never dreamed that he would act so flagrantly in opposition to all feelings of the people, and particularly to their religious sentiments.

Correspondence.

CHITTAGONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIO.

Chittagong, the 30th June 1876.

MY DEAR SIR,—By way of justification, you might recollect Mr. Kirkwood had stated to Mr. Ghose that he had issued warrant against Lal Chand, *firstly* because the zemindars of Chittagong were in the habit of disobeying summons and *secondly*, lest Lal Chand should run up to Calcutta and make all manner of representations there. Both these things I need hardly add, existed in Mr. Kirkwood's fevered brain, for the poor people of Chittagong were as innocent of the one, as of the other. But having committed himself to the former statement it was necessary that some one should be hanged, and this second victim was selected in the person of Asanulla Chowdry (not the redoubted, Asanulla of my last letter) another respectable zemindar of Chittagong. In a certain case he could not attend a Deputy Magistrate's Court in obedience to summons affixed to his abode during his absence from home, and a few days after Lal Chand's trial, Mr. Kirkwood's shrewd eye discovered in this a fair opportunity of justifying a statement to which he had committed himself. Asanullah Chowdhry was forthwith hauled up before him charged with an offence under section 174 and would have been *summarily* dealt with, but for the appearance of Mr. Ghose on his behalf, at first he gave Mr. Ghose to understand that he would himself take up the case but after that rebuff he got from Mr. Lowis in the other Asanullah's case reported in your last issue, he lost heart and passed

the case to the Joint-Magistrate before whom Mr. Ghose had only to appear to get his client acquitted; in fact the matter was so short and successful that Mr. Ghose might have said after the fashion of a greater man—*vidi vini vici*. It was also declared to be no case, though Asanulla Chowdhry had to pay Rs. 700 in hard cash to Mr. Ghose to get him out of anything like that. Fortunate fellow that Mr. Ghose! With half-a-dozen Magistrates of the Kirkoodian stamp and a few such *no cases*, he will have long before made his fortune.

The last act of Mr. Ghose in Chittagong was to present a petition to the Commissioner asking him to forward to His Honor a memorial signed by 10,000 people, soliciting His Honor's approval of the repeal of the bye-laws by the Municipal Commissioners. Overpowered by Mr. Ghose's eloquence Mr Lowis forwarded the petition keeping the enforcement of the bye-laws in abeyance, for Mr. Kirkwood was so much carried away by his zeal that he wanted to enforce them though they were repealed by the Commissioners, and had it not been for that stumbling block Mr. Ghose, he would have this time driven about 20,000 people men and women to half-a-dozen Municipal latrines every morning and evening.

Copy of his proceedings in the now notorious Webster's case Mr. Kirkwood is determined not to give. The document is carefully kept in his box. Copies of other papers are obtained but not a pleader,—all honor to Chittagong bar!—is forthcoming to file an appeal in favour of the poor fellows, who were in the first instance shot at, and are now rotting in jail. We are going to ask Mr. Ghose if he will serve humanity's cause by moving the High Court to call for the records of this case. Will the British Indian Association take some action in behalf of their oppressed fellow-countrymen?

Yours truly,

THE CHITTAGONG CASE.

—oo—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—Since the final judgment pronounced by Mr. Kirkwood in the Case of Queen *vs.* Lall Chand Chowdhoree, some correspondence has taken place between Baboo Kamala Kanth Sen Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Badcock Mr. Fuller.

I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly insert the said correspondence in a corner of your widely circulated paper.

The copies of the correspondence are herewith appended.

Yours faithfully.
Lall Chand Choudhuri
of Chittagong.
4 Koondoos lane Vharampore,
Kassariparah

To T. M. KIRKWOOD ESQ.

District Magistrate, Chittagong, the 14th June 1876

SIR,—I hear that in a certain proceedings or report submitted by you to the Commissioner regarding the case of Queen *Vs.* Lall Chand Chowdry you said that all the proceedings in the said case were based on information received from me, I have the honor to request the favor of your kindly informing me whether this is a fact.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) Kamala Kanth Sen.

To T. M. KIRDWOOD ESQ.

District Magistrate -Chittagong, the 20th June 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to request the favor of your kindly furnishing me with an early reply to my letter of the 14th instant. I regret much that I should have occasion to trouble you in this matter. But it is necessary that I should vindicate my character should the facts and circumstances of the case require it. I hope I shall be favored with an early reply to this, otherwise I shall be compelled to take steps as I may be advised.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Kamala Kanth Sen.

To T. M. KIRKWOOD ESQ.
Chairman of the Municipality.
Chittagong, the 20th June 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to request the favor of your informing me whether in the meeting of the Municipal Sub-Committee held on the 1st of May last, or elsewhere, I made use of any expression which could criminate Babu Lall Chand Chowdry.

I remain,
SIR,
Yours faithfully,
Kamala Kanth Sen.

To BABU KOMALAKANTA SEN.

The undersigned declines to enter into any correspondence in connection with the cases of Babu Lalchand Chowdhuri.

(Sd.) T. M. Kirkwood.

23rd June.

P. S.—This is in reply to a letter of his regarding what occurred prior to the 2nd of May.

(Sd.) T. M. K.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of June 20th I beg to inform you that I do not recollect any special expression you made use of on the occasion referred to. I do recollect that you sat by, apparently assenting to Mr. Fuller's statement, and on one or two occasions I think you corrected him on such details.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) T. W. Badcock.

Chittagong, June 22nd 1876.

To BABU KOMALAKANTHA SEN,
Chittagong 25th June 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant and in reply I have much pleasure in stating that you made use of no expression that could in any way criminate Lallchand Chowdhuri at the Municipal meeting of the Financial Sub-Committee held on the 1st May last.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) D. Fuller.

THE ROAD CESS COLLECTION IN 24-PERGNNAHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—The collection of the Road Cess has become oppressive in the model district of 24-Pergunnahs. I give below an instance and request you will kindly let me know whether or not Act X. of 1871 has been since remodelled in order to save the trouble of the collector in collecting it.

Section 21 of the said Act has very clearly defined that *each* proprietor of an estate is held responsible for the payment of cess but the Deputy Collector in charge of the cess department would not abide by this rule. He would collect the cess due on the whole estate from any one share-holder proprietor; for instance A, B, C, and D, hold an estate paying revenue separately to Government for which the amount of cess say Rs. 50 has been fixed. The Deputy Collector would at his discretion collect the whole amount, Rs. 50, from either A, B, C, or D, by sale or distraint of his moveable property. And this not for one *kist* but as many *kists* as the cess may fall into arrear from any one of the person named above.

Now this mode of procedure is both opposed to law and common sense. For neither A, B, C, nor D. collects the whole amount of cess from the ryots and to make one man pay *immediately* the debts of others which by no contract he is bound to pay and of which he knows nothing is directly opposed to law. Then again he must sue the ryots if they do not pay the cess and incur all sorts of expenses (which in these days are not too small) to establish his claim in a civil court and enter into a doubtful and expensive enterprise and were the Deputy Collector's ruling to take effect as law he must sue his defaulting partners for the cess which he has paid on their account. Is this not what the Bengalis call cutting the throat of a hen twice?

I beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Government to this ruinous and unlawful practice in order that it may be put a stop to at once.

Yours faithfully,
A SUFFERER.

Shubarnapur, 20th June, 1876.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Punjab University College	3	0	0
Editor of the Bharut Mehir, Mymensingh	1	10	0
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„ Gobindchunder Dutt, Thacoorgung	5	0	0
„ Hemchunder Banerjea, Benares	13	4	0
„ Chundercoomar Roy, Lukeepore	10	0	0
„ Jogobundoo Ghose, Cuttack	13	4	0
„ Gungachurn Sircar, Dacca	13	4	0
„ Opendrachunder Mookerjee, Bankurah	13	4	0
„ Banymadub Roy, Banda	6	10	0
„ Bishnoochundra Moitra, Azimghur	6	10	0
„ Pearylal Mookerjea, Ghatal	13	4	0
„ Annodapersad Das, Mymensingh	20	0	0
„ Shumbhoochunder Roy, Jarrah	15	0	0
„ Buddinath Chowdry, Ramgunge	20	0	0
„ Roghoonath Shahoy, Buxar	6	10	0
„ Woomanath Sen, Commillah	13	4	0
„ Jogobundoo Gooho, Dacca	10	0	0
„ Bepin Behary Mookerjea, Mymensing	13	4	0
„ Kasovachundra Deb, Seetapoor	15	0	0
„ Nobinchunder Sen, Chittagong	10	0	0
„ Parbuttychurn Chatterjea, Allahabad	10	0	0
„ Gurupersad Das, Monguldoi	10	0	0
„ Chundichurn Mittra, Indore	13	4	0
„ Umakant Bhanja, Gawhati	12	0	0

MONEY MARKET.

(*July* 8, 1876.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

				Per 100 *Rs.*
4	Per Cent., Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	101	4 *a* 101 6
4½	„ of 1870	(1885) „	103	0 *a* 103 2
4½	„ of 1871	(1884) „	101	12 *a* 101 14
4½	„ (Transfr.) of 1872	(1879) „	101	4 *a* 101 8
5½	„ of 1859-60	(1879) „	103	2 *a* 103 6

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	101	0 *a*	
5	„ for 15 years (1882) ...	„	102	8 *a*	104 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

					Per 100 *Rs.*
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ..	Rs.	109	0 *a*	110 0
6	„ of 1865 ... (1885) ...	„	110	0 *a*	111 0
6	„ of 1866 ... (1886) ...	„	111	0 *a*	112 8
6	„ of 1867 ... (1887) ...	„	112	0 *a*	112 8
6	„ of 1870 ... (1890) ...	„	112	8 *a*	113 0
6	„ of 1872 ... (1892) ...	„	113	0 *a*	114 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 5, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 21st June* 1876.—Mr. H. A. Coombs, District Superintendent of Police, acted as Assistant Political Agent of the Naga Hills from the 21st November to 23rd December 1873.

The 26th June 1876.—Mr. R. H. Renny, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, was in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Deputy Commisssioner of that district from the 5th to the 8th May last, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. H. Warade-Jones, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 1st instant, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 24th April last.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is allowed leave for six months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 27th June 1876.—Moulvi Hossein Ally, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he was permitted to leave his station, under orders of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Purgunnahs.

The 28th June 1876.—Baboo Benode Behary Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed one day's leave, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under Government orders of the 13th March 1876.

Mr. C. J. O. Donnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Atia division of the Mymensingh district, is allowed leave for three months, from the 15th July next, under Section 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Chooadanga division in the Nuddea district, now on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Atia division of the Mymensingh district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. J. O. Donnell, or until further orders.

The 13th June 1876.—Baboo Bhugwan Chandra Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871 in the district of Furreedpore.

POLICE.—*The 29th June* 1876.—Mr. John Reed is appointed to act, until furthers orders. as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and is posted to Rungpore.

EDUCATION.—*The 28 June* 1876.—Mr. A. W. Mackie, C. S. Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Purneah, *vice* Mr. T C. Mitchell, resigned.

The 30th June 1876.—Mr. John Van Sommeren Pope M. A. is appointed to the Fourth Class of Bengal Educational Service, *vice* M. A. C. Jackson, resigned. Mr. Pope is posted to the Patna College.

Baboo Lakhi Narain Das, Head-Master, Hooghly Branch School, is allowed leave for twenty-three days, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 30th March 1876, in commutation of the leave for fifteen days granted to him under Section 3 of the same Supplement, under the orders fo the 17th April last.

Baboo Kailash Chandra Ghose, Second Master, Hooghly Branch School, acted as Head-Master of that institution during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Lakhi Narain Das.

The 1st July 1876.—Mr. J. Behrend to be appointed to be in charge of the duties of a Professor in the Dacca College with effect from the date on whi ch he assumed charge, during the absence. on duty, of Mr. W. T. Webb, or until further orders.

Baboo Opendro Nath Mitter, Law Lecturer, Dacca College, is allowed leave for two months, without pay, with effect from the 19th ultimo.

Baboo Ruhiny Kumar Bysack is appointed temporarily to be Law Lecturer, Dacca College, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Opendro Nath Mitter. or until further orders

The 30th June 1876.—Baboo Ashini Kumar Guho, B. L. is appointed to officiate as Moonsiff of Diamond Harbour in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the 24th instant, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Prosuno Kumar Roy, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFFS.—*The 9th April* 1875.—Baboo Ram Chundro Dhur, Moonsiff of Ghoseegong, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave of absence for two months retrospectively, with effect from the 11th March 1875, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 24th June 1876.—Baboo Prosunno Coomar Roy, B. L. First Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, with effect from the 24th June 1876, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

ACT IV (B. C.) OF 1876.

Rate payers qualified to vote or to stand for election as Municipal Commissioners are reminded that under Section 18 of the act they must register their names previous to the 21st of this month at the Municipal Office. Forms of application for registration have been widely circulated but additional form can be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

BIRTH.—On the 4th July 1876 the wife of Babu Brij Lall Ghose of Hallisohur, Assistant Surgeon and teacher Lahore Medical Shool of a daughter.

WANTED an intelligent native gentleman to act as Broker to a Photographic Establishment—Commission 25 per cent., Photos excellent—Security 20 Rs.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 20 of 1876 [wherein Sutcowrie Doss and Krishna Chunder Doss of No. 15 Manicktollah Street in the town of Calcutta and Hurrakrishna Doss and Charroochunder Doss of the same place Hindoo infants by the said Satcowrie Doss their brother and next friend are the plaintiffs and Pearymohun Doss, Gobindchunder Doss and Sreemutly Luckimoney Dossee all of No. 15 Manicktollah Street aforesaid and Albert Bermingham Miller Esqr. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the said Pearymohun Doss and Gobindchunder Doss Insolvents are defendants] the creditors of the joint estate of the defendants Pearymohun Doss and Gobindchunder Doss and of Gungadhur Doss [who died on or about the 26th day of March 1872] and all persons who were creditors prior to the 9th day of May 1872 and whose claims have not been satisfied or barred by limitation of the firms of Gobindchunder Doss and Company of No. 191 Old China Bazar Street Calcutta Pearymohun Doss and Company of No. 80 Radhabazar Street aforesaid Gobindchunder Doss and Brothers of No. 197 Old China Bazar Street aforesaid and Gobindchunder Doss and Kristochunder Holder of No. 36 Khongraputty Burra Bazar Calcutta are on or before the 2nd day of September 1876 to send to the Office of the Registrar the said Court on its Original Side their names, addresses, and description the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pontifex in the Court House on Saturday the 18th day of November 1876 at 11 of the clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

W. F. WATSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
6 *Old Court House Street,*
Calcutta, 5th July, 1876.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR LEPROSY,—DISCOVERED BY A FAKIR.—Apply to Rajkrishna Mookerjea, Belghoria or Sealdah Moonsiff's Court. 164

NOTICE.

The Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee Library will be opened in the premises No 18, British Indian Street on Saturday next the 16th instant at 4 P. M. Raja Rammanath Tagore Bahadoor C. S. I. will preside.

KRISTODAS PAL
Honorary Secretary to the Hurrish Chunder Mookerjea Memorial Fund.
British Indian Association, Rooms
No. 18, British Indian Street, the 7th July 1876.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

PATENT MINERAL

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THERE are securely and scientifically adapted to the month by an arrangement by which the most perfect fit and comfort are obtained. By their lightness and elasticity these Patent teeth can be worn on the most tender gums without the slightest feeling of uneasiness, roots need not be extracted and all pain and suffering are entirely avoided. They are made in the highest style of the Art, and of the best and purest materials only, and they are pronounced by all who have used them to be perfect for EATING and speaking.

The Patent teeth are made of every shade of color so that they can be made to harmonial exactly with any remaining in the mouth. By this means the natural expression of the face is restored and detection even by the most curious impossible.

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Prices from Rs. 10 *per tooth upwards, according to the quality.*

J. CORFIELD & CO.
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WANTED a teacher for the Harmonium and for Vocal Music on a pay varying from 20 to 30 Rs. according to the qualifications of the applicant, with prospects of increase. The teacher should have a fair knowledge of both European and Hindu systems of Music notation, and he should be able to play on the harmonium, and sing a number of European tunes, as well as songs of the ordinary Rags and Raginees.

GOPIMOHAN BASAK,
Head-Master Jagannath School.

NOTICE.

Probate of the last Will and Testament of Gopaullall Auddy deceased late a Hindoo inhabitant of Durponarain Tagore's Street in Calcutta and Head-assistant to the compiler of Postal accounts India has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Sreemutty Nistariny Dassee Hemlall Auddy, Debendrolall Auddy, Brojobundoo Auddy, Romanauth Auddy Executrix and Executors named therein.

SWINHOE LAW & Co.,
Attorneys.
Calcutta, Old Post Office Street 6th July 1876.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Student's Companion to English Grammar, or questions on General English, and Idiom, compiled from the Matriculation and Arts Examination passes of the Universities Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. From 1859 to 1875. By J Tannock, Moorshedabad.

Price Rs. 1-4 annas postage 4 annas, Calcutta Thacker, Spink &co.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the District Road Works Sonthal Pergunnas one Overseer on a salary of Rs. 150, one hundred and fifty only inclusive of horse allowance, and the amount to be paid as contribution towards pension where such is to be made.

None who is not a passed candidate of the Engineering College need apply.

Application with Testimonials will be received up to July 15th.

N. M. BOXWELL,
Offg. Dy. Commissioner,
Sonthal Perghs.
Dumka, Dy. Commissioner's Office.
The 24th June 1876.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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IMPORTERS OF CAGES.

Parrots' Cages.

	16,	18,	20 inch.										
No. 103 ... Rs.	30/	35/	52/	Brass Oblique Wire Octagon Bottom.									
No. 583 ... ,,	20/	24/	27/	Tinned Straight Wire Round Bottom.									
,, ... ,,	28/	35/	42/	Brass ditto									

Canary Cages, Brass Wire.

	10,	11,	12 inch.										
No. 280 ... Rs.	9/	12/	15/8	Straight Wire Octagon Bottom.									
No. 282 ,, ,,	9/	12/	15/8	Ditto Square do.									
	1	4	5	9	13	15	25	28	29	33	35		
	9"	9"	9"	8"				8"		8"	10'		
Rs.	4/8	5/	6/4	5/	11/9	9/	5/		9/	9/10	5/8	11/	
,,	37	43	47	48	50	50c	51	52	53	54	56	66	
,,	7/	6/8	6/8	7/	4/8	4/	7/	8/8	6/	7/	7/8	9/	
			69	71	73	74	75	76	98				
			18/	a1/	10/8	10/	7/	13/	4/13				
				331			2		3			22	
	9"	9"	9"	9"				12"	14"	15"	17'	19"	
	330												
	8'	8'	8"	6	6/3			9	13	22	26	10-8	12
Rs.	3/8	4/	4/8										
,,	36	10/	64										
,, ,,			A										

Fancy Canary Cages, Jappanned, Superior Quality.

	00	1	4	5	9	13	15	25	28	29	33	35	
	9"	9"	9"	9"	8"			8"			8"	10'	
Rs.	4/8	5/	6/4	5/	11/9	9/	5/		9/	9/10	5/8	11/	
,,	37	43	47	48	50	50c	51	52	53	54	56	66	
,,	7/	6/8	6/8	7/	4/8	4/	7/	8/8	6/	7/	7/8	9/	
			69	71	73	74	75	76	98				
			18/	a1/	10/8	10/	7/	13/	4/13				
				331			2		3			22	
	9"	9"	9"	9"				12"	14"	15"	17'	19"	
	330												
	8'	8'	8"	6	6/3			9	13	22	26	10-8	12
Rs.	3/8	4/	4/8										
,,	36	10/	64										
,, ,,			A										

Canary Breeding Cages.

22	24	26 inch.
7	8	9 each.

Squirrel's Cages.

18	20	22 inch.	
9-8	10	10-8	Rs. each Tinned Wire.
2	14	15	Ditto Brass do.

Dormouse Cages ... ... 2-8 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,
J. SUTCLIFFE.
Registrar.
Senate House, the 24th June 1876.

NOTICE.

A gentleman with a thorough knowledge of the language, and of great and varied experience, wishes to obtain employment in Tea, Indigo or Zemindaree understands thoroughly breeding, rearing, and training of horses and Stock. Security if required. Native States preferred. Address D. M. Care of Colvin Cowie and Co.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Dak Bungalow at Mudhupore on the Chord Line E. I. R. will be available for public residence from the 1st Proximo.

For particulars application, should be made to the undersigned.

C. W. WILMOT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner Deoghur.
Deoghur, the 17th June 1876.

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A two-storied house fit for residence for native gentleman with family.

RENT RS. 25 PER MONTH.

Apply to Printer.

NOTICE.—An Hony-Surgeon (Hindu is desirous to be a family doctor under a native Sovereign or State. Possesses satisfactory testimonials. Apply stating salary to Doctor care of *Hindoo Patriot.*

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Medicine for Debility (nervous.)

Brought on by indulgence in irregular habits effects of previous diseases, loss of power of limbs, weakness or loss of memory, absent-mindedness, irritable temper, disposition of the mind to displeasure at trifles, want of attention towards business, despair at finding no relief from treatment &c. &c. &c.

Price with postage &c. Rs. 5.

Particulars of disease and directions for despatch required from patients residing at a distance.

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In cases of Debility (nervous) Rs. 16 per visit. } *In*
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HEEM-SAGAR OIL.

The best remedy for Headache arising from over-study, intellectual occupation, over-thinking, mental anxiety and weakness, as well as heat of head from living in hot places.

It cools the head and produces very agreeable sensation. Removes Dandriff as well as all other impurities from the head. Promotes the strength and growth of the hair and prevents its premature following off.

Price per 4 ounce phial... Re. 1 0 0
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OIL FOR INVETERATE SKIN DISEASES AND LEPROSY.

Price per 8 ounce phial ... Rs. 2 0 0
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Tooth Powder.

Strengthens loose teeth, alleviates pain of, and prevents bleeding from Gums, cleanses the mouth, corrects its putrid odour and cures ulceration of the Gums without blackening the Teeth.

Price per packet ... ... Rs. 0 4 0
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Imparts vigour and tone to the paralyzed or relaxed parts of the Human system—Restores proper circulation of blood to weak and inactive parts.

Price for four ounce phial. Re. 1 0 0
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HAIR PRESERVER

Will restore grey hair to its original colour.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, removes dandriff, prevents premature falling-off of the hair, and promotes its growth and strength giving it Lustre and Health of Youth.

It also produces a cooling and soothing effect upon the head.

Price, for 4 ounce phial ... Re. 1 0 0
Postage &c. ... ... „ 0 10 0

Copy of Letter received from Raja Chundernath Roy Bahadoor of Nattore.

Wellesley Street No 18 *Motts Lane* 29*th March* 1874

MY DEAR HUREESH BABU,—I shall thank you to send me another phial of your "*Excellent Hair Restorer.*" In fact it has done me a great benefit and I should like to have more of it. It has disabused me (young as I am) of old age.

Yours Sincerely
C. N. of *Nattore.*

(10)

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GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600
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THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH.
in Hunting, Half-hunting or Open Face Case.
Gold .....Rs. 200
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LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.
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LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.
Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters.
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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.